FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. X. NO. 278 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

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THE BEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC
IGLODINE.
for internal and external use.
Stocked by all the leading Chemists.
Particulars from:—
MADHAV AGENCY.
BOMBAY NO. 4

AMICHAND GOVANJI
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 679.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round and sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv). (b) Saffroy Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa. (d) Scented Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa. (f) Dudgati Halwa (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give a trial.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.
1922			
25th	November	MALWA	10,941
2nd	December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th	„	NARKUNDA †	16,227
16th	„	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd	„	KARMALA *	9,098
30th	„	CHINA	7,952
1923			
6th	January	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th	„	KASHGAR	8,840
20th	„	MANTUA	10,902
27th	„	NALDERA †	15,825
3rd	February	MALWA	10,941
10th	„	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th	„	KHYBER	9,014
24th	„	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd	March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th	„	DEVANHA	8,092
17th	„	CHINA	7,952
24th	„	MOREA*	10,911
31st	„	MANTUA	10,902
7th	April	MALWA	10,941
14th	„	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st	„	NARKUNDA †	16,227
28th	„	MACEDONIA	11,089

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
4th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd „	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
4th January	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th „	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th „	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MALDA	8,965
16th March	MATIANA	8,600
30th „	MULBERA	9,100
13th April	MANDALA	8,246
27th „	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

1922.		
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
28th „	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	
22nd „	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
23th February	SOUDAN	
9th March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Kashgar"

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
9th February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
23rd Novr.	BARJORA	P. Gulf via Karachi
24th „	BARSOVA	Bunreh via Karachi
25th „	LINGA	Karachi via Kathiawar
27th „	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar
29th „	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 189.
Telephone No 1289.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	15 Nov.	28 Nov.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3,767	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru	T. Takeda	6,716	9 Dec.	16 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalaputra".	8,310	30th November.
S.S. "Jalatarang"	4,300	15th December.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£ 6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Funchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonta (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ASSETS EXCEED .. .. Rs. 1,94,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Established 1906).
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick payment of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
B. ASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents,
2, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5128.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid-up Capital F60,000,000 £6,000,000
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at Batavia
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Solo
Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djocja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

INSURANCE.

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR
INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.
LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada;
FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd; (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd; (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam);
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Limited.
Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Preasure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Masagao
Telephone 2457.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES
PERSONAL MAGNETISM,
HYPNOTISM, WILL POWER, | NERVE FORCE, CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL,
is the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success. All truly great men and women are magnetic, they know how to win and hold people. This power does not come by chance, but it is an art, a science depending upon certain fixed laws which everyone should understand. By our new system you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the minds, health and actions of others to a remarkable and astounding degree. We guarantee it. Our profusely illustrated treatise tells exactly how to acquire these marvellous powers. It is the most expansive work of the kind ever published. It is from the pen of the eminent authority, Dr. T. R. Sanjini, M.A., Ph. D., Litt. D. This wonderful book has been the means of bringing success, happiness and health to thousands of persons This is your golden opportunity. Will you grasp it?
For Further Information Apply to:—
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLY—INDIA.

SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENT.
Will give miraculous cure in 24 hrs. for Chronic Ringworm, Dhoby's Itches and other skin diseases. Guaranteed. If not, money back. Price per bottle As. 12. Postage extra.
SOVEREIGN & CO.,
Specialists in Skin Diseases,
Lalbag, Parel, BOMBAY.
Head Office: 2, Mount Road, MADRAS.
Factory—G. T. MADRAS,
and also can be had at:—
V. P. BHAT & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
S. RAMU & CO.,
121, Suparibag Road, Parel, BOMBAY.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.
If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample Box, Re. 1-8-0, Big bottle Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 2.
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—BUYER of a very good profitable running concern. The owner wanting to retire owing to ill-health. Very small capital required. Apply Box No. 8740, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5562

ABSOLUTELY fast and accurate SHORTHAND WRITERS speed above 120. Typing by touch system over 60 words a minute, required immediately by ADVERTISERS' DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE, 25, Waudby Road, Fort.
A R5565

WANTED—Influential AGENTS for progressing the sale of our renowned "SCENTED SANDAL DUST" manufactured purely out of Mysore Products by the Mysore Exports and Imports Co., Bangalore City Liberal commission allowed to Wholesale dealers and Merchants. Further particulars on application.
R5526

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE. B. 1. Rawalpindi.

THE INDUSTRIAL MILLS AND COTTON CO., LTD.—1, Nursing's Lane, Calcutta. WANTED AGENTS to sell shares of Cotton Mills, Cotton Garden, Match Factory and Tea Gardens on monthly salary of Rs. 100-5-125 or on commission up to Rs. 10 per cent. Apply to the SECRETARY.
A 14826

THE BENGAL POULTRY, FISHERY AND TRADING CO. LTD.—WANTED smart and influential AGENTS immediately to sell shares of the above Company (a purely prosperous national concern) on decent commission or pay. Please apply at once to the MANAGING AGENTS, 3, Raj Mohan Street, Calcutta.
A 14827

WANTED—AGENTS, having Insurance experience and good influence in their locality, on decent salary. No security deposit or other vexatious conditions to be complied. Apply for rules with particulars of experience to the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST, LTD., Egmon Road, DELHI.
A 14837

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious garden, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479

TO BE LET FOR OFFICES—2nd and 4th floors of a ventilated new house at Mint Road. Fort, junction Manordas Street. Please apply to SHAH JAICHAND BOGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
D R5546

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An ADEQUATE PLOT OF LAND, prominently situated near Railway Workshops at Goyagate-BARODA. Well located for mill erection or other indigenous industrial plant. Baroda State offers splendid opportunities for industries. Electric Power also available. Apply Box No 8723 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R5529

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—One six cylinder COLUMBIA CAR, painted and overhauled very sparingly used. Apply K. VISVANATH, c/o. this paper.
JA

FOR SALE—FORD CAR, four-seater in working order, price Rs. 1,850 or open to offer. Apply to Box No. 8743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5569

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Junner (Poona) teach Accountancy by post. Standing 15 years. Apply for prospectus. Fees moderate.
M R5138

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. Brilliant success in Government Diploma in Auditing and Prizes in London Chamber's Examination, testify to the excellent training personal and through post. Write or call immediately for enrolment. Apollo Street.
M R5534

MATHEMATICS REVISION CLASS for First Year Students. Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 to 6-30, begins MONDAY, 27th instant. Whole course. Rs. 30 in advance. Apply Prof. R. D. Karve M.A., Diplome d'Etudes Superieures (Paris), Govardhan Mansions, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum.
M R5568

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

IF YOU WISH TO PROSPER—Know suitable profession, characteristics, weak-points and useful advice. Apply stating qualifications and date of birth with 8 as. stamps to Box No. 8741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R5564

FINANCIAL.

RS. 1,00,000 (one lakh) Wanted urgently. Excellent security—With option of mortgage and Partnership, which guarantees minimum profits of 20 per cent. yearly. No brokers, but only bona-fide Capitalists should apply to Box No. 8742 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5566

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal TWEED of soft natural wool. Very fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yds. by 24in.), Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds.), Rs. 9; Lotus Honey, Re. 1 per tola; Leather Vanity Bag, Rs. 3-2-0 each. Black, brown or khaki Putties (leg bandage), Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (KASHMIR).
T R5330

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE VESSEL.

THE undernoted vessel will be sold as she lies (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.

BULLOCH BROS. & CO., LD., Rangoon.

BINNY & CO. (MADRAS), LD., Madras.

Name.	Tonnage. Gross. Nett.	Built.	Position.
"KARA DENIZ" (Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012 3359	1890	Bombay.

NOTICE.

BE it known to all concerned that Mr. Joseph and Messrs. Joseph and Kantharia of Colaba Causeway, Bombay, had a lease for the manufacture of lime and cement from the Raja Sahib of Sohawal, which being determined tenders from new intending Lessees are invited.

CHAULU RAM DIAL, B.A., Pleader, State Secretary, Sohawal State.
C14939

TRADE MARK WARNING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co. (Branch of the Birtish India Corporation, Limited) of Cawnpore are the owners and Sole Proprietors of the following Trade Scroll or Trade Name.

Which is used in connection with letterheads, advertisements, etc.

A Declaration of Ownership of the said Trade Scroll or Trade Name was registered at Calcutta under Act XVI of 1908 on the 7th October, 1922, in Book IV, Vol. 14, page 281 being No. 1558 for 1922.

The public are hereby cautioned against any infringement or improper use of the said Trade Scroll or Trade Name or any fraudulent or colourable imitation thereof.

BANARSI LAL, M.A., LL.B., for Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co.
October, 1922. C14904

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID—A SHARE CERTIFICATE of the above Company bearing No. 258 in the name of Mr. Tribhuvan Chaganlal Shah together with a duly executed and stamped form in favour of Mr. Hirachand Manekchand. Any person finding the same is requested to return the papers to the undersigned at their registered office. The public are warned not to deal with the said Share Certificate in any way.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Agents.
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1922 C14924

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

TENDERS are invited for the following timber:—

Tender No. 1—for approximately 2,500 Tons of Indian Timber in logs and planks.

Tender No. 2—For approximately 1330 Tons of Burmah or Siam Teak squares and planks.

Copies of specifications, Terms, and conditions of tenders can be had on application from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. per copy of each tender.

Tenders are returnable on Friday, the 15th December 1922.

G. E. R. SLADE, Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry., Mahalaxmi, Bombay....
TA C14842

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 18,000 tons of COAL will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 5th day of December, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshop, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN, Executive Engineer.
TA C14894

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Lakhmidas Tekchand Dispensary. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 20th December, 1922.

HARCHANDRAI TAHILRAM, President, Tatta Municipality.
C14937

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE ARE REMOVING our office to 61, Meadows Street, Fort, on 25th November, 1922.

POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO.,
C14927

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and of the
INDO-FOREIGN TRADING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Meeting of the Creditors of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th of December, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Dated 22nd November, 1922.
NAVROZ A. DAVAR, Liquidator.
R5573

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.
and of the
THE INDO-FOREIGN TRADING AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 20th November, 1922, an extraordinary resolution was passed to the effect that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Navroz A. Davar be appointed Liquidator.

By Order of the Board, MAGANLAL & CO., Managing Agents.
R5574

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHANTARAM BHIKAJI GOLATKAR and SHAMRAO BHIKAJI GOLATKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to the undersigned the property specified in the Schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, lien, gift, with trust, incumbrances, easements, charge, maintenance, residence or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to the Municipal Commissioner in writing or to the undersigned at No. 101, Sir Mangaldas Market, failing which the Sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon (comprised in the Indenture of lease dated the 11th December, 1916 and expressed to be made between Narayen Moroji Zaoba of the one part and the Vendors of the other part) situate, lying being in Ranbill Oart, otherwise called Zaoba's Oart in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 410 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less (being a portion of a greater portion of land of the lessor, Narayen Moroji Zaoba registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1, New No. A/1, Old Survey No. 419, New Survey No. 1/280 and which is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4319, Street No. 16 and bounded as follows, i.e., to say, on or towards the East and South by the passage belonging to Narayen Moroji Zaoba, on or towards the West by the properties of Karsondas Tejpal and on or towards the North by the property of Bhasker Bhau Mantri and is now occupied by the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated at Bombay this 22nd day of November, 1922.

VITHALDAS VALLABHDAS MORPARIA.
C14938

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HADI CUMRUDDIN TYABJI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenement dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kumbharvada, Second Cross Lane, now called Chakla Street Cross Lane, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 657, New No. 6343, and Old Survey No. 913 and New Survey No. 2291 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2015 and Street Nos. 15-19 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kumbharvada 2nd Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage on or towards the North by the property of Devji Premji and on or towards the south by the property of Vassanji Devji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hadi Cumruddin Tyabji.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1922.
N. A. GOLWALLA,
For Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co. Purchasers Attorneys.
C14942

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE GAEKWAR SUGAR WORKS AND DISTILLERY CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

Dr. HARI WAMAN BHAT, of Poona, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sadashiv Peth in Poona, by his constituted Attorney, Moreshwar Damodar Bhat ..... Petitioner.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 21st day of December, 1922, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Mr. S. B. Billimoria, of Bombay, the Liquidator of the said Company, at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator of the said Company or in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 21st day of December, 1922, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the said High Court is appointed for hearing and adjusting upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1922.
S. B. BILLIMORIA, Liquidator.
C14936

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAM HUSSEIN MULLA DOSSAJI, of Null Bazar, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client Nazerali Gigabhai, the purchaser, undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1866-1807 and 1809, New Nos. 8937-8938-8940, Old Survey Nos. 92 to 94, New Survey No. 4780 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7400, Street Nos. 80 to 84 and containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the South by the property of Rowji Babaji.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1922.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
C14935 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2623 OF 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 23rd day of June, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under section 27, O V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at 39-41, Apollo Street within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

RAMKRISHNA KESHAVLAL PANDIT, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Coal Merchant his registered address with the plaintiff company being 12-14, Churchgate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the above-named defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,764-14-3 with further interest on the allotment and call moneys at 9 per cent per annum from the 1st of January 1922 to payment, the costs of this suit and such further and other relief as in the circumstances may seem fit to this Hon. Court.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of December 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. H. HOWARD, for Prothonotary
W. H. HOWARD,
The 7th day of July, 1922.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C14944

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT MADRAS

SUIT NO. 2952 OF 1922.

JAGANNATH BHAIYA .....Plaintiff
(Vs.)
SETH BHAVANJEE MOOLJI & COMPANY. .....Defendants.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the plaintiff has instituted this Suit against the defendant claiming the return of Rs. 200 the advance paid to the defendants on 7-3-1919, and Rs. 22-0-9 being the price of goods sold and delivered to the defendants on 6-4-1919, with costs. The above Suit is posted for trial before His Honour the Chief Judge on 30-11-1922.

The defendants may get copy of the plaint from Mr. P. Krishnamachariar Plaintiff's Vakil, No. 38 Vakil's Chambers High Court Buildings, Madras.

Mr. P. KRISHNAMACHARIAR
Vakil for Plaintiff.
C14943.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, 29th day of November, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, and dumb waiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, vases, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, ice boxes, reclining sofas, cane furniture, writing table, silver cabinets, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Major L. Hall and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH COPPER SHEETS.

On THURSDAY, the 14th December next, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. The Copper Merchants' Company, Ltd.

72 bundles French Copper Sheets ex. s. s. "Vechtdijk."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STATIONERY SHOP AT NAGDEVI STREET, WITH THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY AND THE GOODWILL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4171 of 1922 (Dhanbai vs. Bhaichand), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Nagdevi Street, the stationery shop herein together with its stock-in-trade, right of occupancy of the shop and the goodwill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th November, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture dining table, sideboard, glassware, Cabinet plated-ware, etc. etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th November, 1922 at Ahmedi Mansion Motibai Street Byculla at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction household furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, season wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. W. Kilborn and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th November, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
15 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of cotton and woollen piece-goods, raw silk, bicycles, Moradabad brassware, cricket bats, padlocks, solid rubber tyre, English and Indian medicines, colour, caps, scented oil, photographic materials, spinning bobbins, brushes, motor oil, cotton samples and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO. Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th November, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 65. Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4982.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 9th December, 1922, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th November, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 121.

WEEKLY SALES.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, YARN, DHOTIES, INSOLVENTS' SAFES, CUPBOARDS, COPYING PRESS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield, sofas, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Mulji Jiwraj Asar traded as Khimji Mulji (Insolvent).
Safe, cupboard, clock, mehta boxes, etc.

(2) Thakorlal Manecklal Shah and ors. (Insolvents).
Safe, cupboard, clock, copying press, mehta boxes, etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co., concerned. 3 bales 30s. and 40s. yarn (damaged by sea water).

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.
A big lot of Dhoties.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th November, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
R. Courteneidge & W. Holloway's London Co.
"THE BIRD OF PARADISE"
Plans at Rose & Co.
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
Third Recital by
ALFRED MIROVITCH
The World famous Russian Composer—Pianist.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he like them.
NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL INSURANCE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.
SEE IT TO-DAY
EPISODES. 7,—8,—9.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day Double Programme
FOURTH INSTALMENT OF
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
'A Woman in Grey'
EPISODES
No. 10. The house of horrors
No. 11. A fight for life
No. 12. Circumstantial evidence
AND
Kohinoor Film Co's. production
Sati Parvati

ONE WEEK MORE,
BY ORDER OF OUR PATRONS.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THE GREATEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON
A picture adaptation of the most well known story from the Hindu scriptures highly interesting and instructive.
Pitrodhar OR Ganga The Redeemer.
See how Bhagirath succeeded in bringing Ganga down to earth to do her work of purification of the sinful for ages to come. In point of artistic photography—beautiful settings—perfect acting—it is
THE BEST PICTURE
PRODUCED IN GORGEOUS STYLE BY the well-known
STAR FILMS LTD.
POPULAR PRICES
Time: 5-15 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Extra Show on Holiday at 3-30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

FAREWELL!

SHE BIDS YOU HER HAPPY "ADIEU!" THIS EVENING!

LAST CHANCE—TO-DAY—TO SEE

"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA.

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

LAST CHANCE

TO-NIGHT

TO SEE THE H P I RSONALITY

PRISCILLA DEAN

Another Big success of the inte ationally famous star

THE STORY THAT GRIPS THE HEART AND SETS THE NERVE ON EDGE!

"OUTSIDE THE LAW"

(8 Reels.)

The story of the daughter of a reformed crook who forsakes the straight path when her father is "framed" by a former lieutenant and sent to prison. How she matches her wits against the minions of the law and the underworld; how the maternal instinct softens her soul and how her reformation is accomplished by the philosophy of a Confucius sage.

"OUTSIDE THE LAW"

You know Priscilla Dean. She is unique, unequalled, irrepressible! You saw her in "Wild Honey." You love her, you adore her though she looks daggers at you, and smiles her terrible smile!

(As this Picture is somewhat lengthy no side pictures are included in this week's "Bill." Patrons are therefore particularly requested to get in punctually.)

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINE MA. (NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

ATTENTION!

A SUPER MAGNIFICENT UNIVERSAL MASTERPIECE!

STARTING TO-MORROW

IT IS A TEN-REEL TWO-WEEK PICTURE.

"FOOLISH WIVES"

WRITTEN, DIRECTED BY, AND FEATURING VON SEROHEIM

"A MAN YOU WILL LOVE TO HATE"

"FOOLISH WIVES"

A Universal Super-Jewel Production presented by Carl Leammle.

"The Sign of the Seven Sweetest Sins"—MONTE CARLO—Pearl of the Sun drenched sapphire Sea—Paradise of the Adventuress—Garden of Amours—Cafe de Paris—The Casino—Villa Amorosa—Haven of the Harried—Magnet of Moneyed Millions. It's all here on the screen. Not only

The First Real Million Dollar Picture,

DRAMATIC—GRIPPING—THRILLING—SPECTACULAR—ARTISTIC—ELABORATE UNUSUAL—DARING—HUGE—ENTHRALLING.

"FOOLISH WIVES"

Opening 6 Chapters—To-morrow Saturday.

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H.H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA

Gandarv Natak Mandali

Saturday 25th November 1922 (8 p. m.) Night

SANSHAYA KALLOL

Sunday 26th November 1922 (2-30 p. m.) Noon

DRAUPADI

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE will stage at the GRANT ROAD, "BOMBAY THEATRE" on

Saturday 25-11-1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

SHAHA SHIVAJI

Sunday 26-11-1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

SATTECHE GULAM

Proprietors.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

OUR FUN FRIDAY

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"A DAY'S PLEASURE"

HAROLD LLOYD

SNUB POLLARD.

!! TO-NIGHT !!

AND DURING THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

RAJA BHOJA

IN 6 ACTS

PRODUCED BY

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES PATHE GAZETTE & SNUB POLLARD COMIC.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN. at 3-30 p. m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" Sales of East Indian	50
" Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

New York Tone:—

Advanced on Publish fort pinners report and declined partidly under realizing limited request.

Mid, Americans ..	—	—	—
Egyptian F.G.F. sport—Quiet	—	—	14 90
New York, 11 a.m. Sakels	—	—	18 50
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	—	25 04
	Mar.	—	25 05
	May.	—	24 96
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	—	24 65
	Mar.	—	24 66

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st.

Months.	To-day's prices.
November	14·36 — 7
December	14·17 + 7
January	14·03 6
February	13·91 + 5
March	13·83 — 4
April	13·74 + 1
May	13·66 — 1
June	13·56 — 1
July	13·46 — 2
August	13·22 — 3
September	12·92 — 5
Oct.	12·69 — 5

Barely:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st

S. G. Bengal	Good	—	8 20
" "	Fully Good	—	8 60
" "	Fine	—	9 00
Showmagar	No. 1 Oomra, Good	—	10 55
" "	Fully Good	—	11 05
" "	Fine	—	11 45
M. G. Broach	Good	—	12 60
" "	Fully Good	—	13 00
" "	Fine	—	13 40
M. G. Scinde	Good	—	8 10
" "	Fully Good	—	8 50
" "	Fine	—	8 90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 22nd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	14 10 + 5
Feb.	—
Mar.	13 90 + 7
April	—
May	13 74 + 8
June	—
July	13 54 + 13
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Egyptians	—
Jan.	17 90 + 20
March	18 05 unchgd.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21st

Months.	To-day's prices.
Nov.	17·60 unchgd.
Dec.	17·60 "
Jan.	17·70 "
February	17·85 "
March	17·93 "
April	18·05 "
May	18·10 "
June	18·15 "
July	18·20 + 5

Manchester cloth market dull.

Yarns—inactive.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		—	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain		—	3,000
" " to Continent		—	9,000
Futures at New York	Dec.	—	25·32 + 37
" "	Jan.	—	25·30 41
" "	March	—	24·31 41
" "	May	—	25·20 + 44
Spot Cotton at New York		—	25·40 35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans			25·00 — unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	—	24·85 + 33
" "	March	—	24·89 + 37
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		—	10 13/16
Demand Bills		—	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		—	99 1/4
Do Foreign		—	65

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 22nd

To-days Prices.

Futures at New York,	Dec.	25 07—.25
	Jan.	25 08—.22
	Mar.	24 97—.24
	May.	24 95—.25

Liverpool, Nov. 22nd

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Jan.	13 90—.5
	Mar.	13 77—.11
	May	13 58— .8
	July	13 39— .7

London, Nov. 22nd

Telegraphic Transfers 1/32 1/32 dull.

Bar Gold £ 4-11-9 Firm.

Bar Silver Spot 32 7/16 dull.

MONEY MARKET.

London Nov. 20th,

Bankers 3 per cent.	59 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	32 5/8
" " 2 months hence	32 5/16

China brought—sellers reserved steady.

Discount Bank of England Rate	3
3 per cent. since 17th July 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day market loans	1 1/2
Exchange on Belgium	65,75
" " Athens	2?,750

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 21st

WHEAT.

Rozario Sanva Fe—63 lbs Nov.	—
Barletta Russo—63 lbs Nov-Dec. Sellers.	50/3
Australian 62 lbs. Nov-Dec. Sellers	48 9
Karachi Barley Feb.-Mar. Sellers	52
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. Nov.-Dec.	33/6
Red Karachi 480 lbs. Nov,-Dec.	52

Tone—Quiet.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/8
Hongkong	£ 118
National	£ 42 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Nov-Dec. Firmer	£ 17 3/8
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. inactive	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore per ton Jan.-Feb.	..
LINCEED bold Nov-Dec. Quoted Linseed. Argentine Steady.	£ 20
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Sellers,	£ 8 5/8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Value.	£ 18

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 15/6
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 8
Hard Spelter	£ 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC,

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	87—1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %—	88 5/8 unchgd.
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 5/16 "
Consols 2 1/2 %	57—1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	64 1/2—1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/4—1/4
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	12 3/8

Steady for Colombo.

Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	13

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	10/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec-Jan, Sellers	20/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi De Jan. Sellers	20/10

Tone:—Firm.

Cuban Sugar Oct.-De nal 1g

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 23.

To-day Reuter reported 22 points lower in New York futures. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 461¼, advanced to Rs. 463¼ on buying by a Marwari operator. The rate then declined to Rs. 460 on selling by offices, the same rate ruled at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 460¼. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 460¼ and closed at Rs. 464¼. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 408 and going up by a rupee or two, declined steadily to Rs. 406 on selling by Commission Houses, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opening at Rs. 411, advanced to Rs. 413¼ on general buying. It then declined to Rs. 409 on selling by Commission Houses, the same rate being quoted at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 332 and March Rs. 340 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday, but there was some inquiry for nice stapled quality from local mills.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 23rd.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.	—	464 1/2
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	—	335
F. G. Bengal	March	—	342
Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	—	409
Fine Oomera	March.		412

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 23rd.

			Rs.
F. G Broach	April-May	—	462
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	—	333
Fully " "	March	—	338
"	Dec.-Jan.	—	409
Five Oomra	March	—	412

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 23rd

Description.	Super-fine	F Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	350	335	325	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	400	385	370	—
M G. Central P. No. 1.	430	415	410	—
M G. Central P. No. 2.	415	410	395	—
M. G. Broach..	440	430	420	..
M. G. Southerns	—	—	535	495

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st Nov. 1922.

Cotton	8,066 Bales.
Wheat	19,975 Qrts
Linseed	1,438 "
Rape, etc.	774 "
Gingellyseed	2,108 "
Poppyseed	4,908 "
Groundnuts	1,814 "
Castorseed	2,810 "
Rice	2,845 "
Myrabolams	1,860 "
Cottonseed	18,952 "
Mowraseed	2,814 "
Gram	563 "
Juwar	1,258 "
Maize	66 "
Barley	795 "
Seiry	47,43 "
Coal	7,691 Tons

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Liverpool due to open to-day at about unchanged rates.

In their cable dated the 22nd instant, Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, state that the cause of decline is the lack of buying power.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS. (THROUGH THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov. 22rd

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	—
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 9 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Vasalbhai per lb	1 10 0
Textils per lb.	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No 8202/8203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Sunday per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 9
Fasulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajkumar per lb.	1 8 0
Salita —	
Century per lb.	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill:—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 1254 per piece	14 0 0
Dhooties:—7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 9
Dhooties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 11 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	8 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 9
Hindustan per lb.	7 1 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 13 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachbeal	8 2 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 26-2-6.
Bars gold forward, 26-2-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 26-1-6.
Bars silver ready, 83.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 83.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 82-12.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T, 1/3 13/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 27/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T, 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 3/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 20/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 15/16.
Tone of Exchange:—Dull market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 405.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 435.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 425.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 163¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 158¾.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 181.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 245.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 178.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 339.
London gold ready, sh. 91-9.
London silver ready, d. 32-7.
London silver forward, d. 32-2.
Tone of silver—quiet, India buying cash, selling forward, China bought and sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, Dollars 4.49-5/8.
French Exchange, Frcs 62.20.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 24.10.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 67.50.
Italian Exchange, Liras 96.70.
German Exchange, Mrks 27500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent War Loan, 84-4.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100-12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1932, 101-4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 101-2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 101-4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104-4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 66.

SHARES.

The market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1340, India 98, Central 33, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 74.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2400, Alliance 240, Apollo 52-8, Birla Mills 60, Bombay Cotton 210, Bombay Dyeing 1265, Bradbury 950, Century 635, Central India 3495, Colaba Land 1830, Cooria 190 xd, Crescent 417-8, Edward Sassoon 390, Elphinstone 107-8, Fazulbhoy 1200, Gokak 212-8, Indian Bleaching 207-8, Indore-Malwa 575, Jamshed Mfg 295, Kastoorchand 640, Khatao 405, Kohinoor 1755, Luxmi Cotton 4500 n, Madhavrao Scindia 180 n, Madhowji 350, Mathuradas 650, M Petit 3850, Meyer Sassoon 227-8, Morarji 5025, New Great 592-8, New City 545, Pabani 660, Pearls 880, Phoenix 765, Premier 120, Planet 185, Shapurji 212-8, Simplex 547-8, Standard 2000, Swan 950, Swadeshi 3480, Tata Mill 845 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 385, Bombay-Burma 442-8, Bombay-Burma N I 130, Bt Burma Pet 7-6, Bombay Tramway 101-4, Bombay Steam 160, Bundi Cement 291-8 xd, Indian Cement 215, Katni ord 225, Katni def 1100, New India 16, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Iron ord 38-12, Tata Iron def 113-12, Tata Hydro 745, Tata Oil 26-4 and Scindia Steam 6-8.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

GENERAL TONE OF THE MARKET.

Tone steady. Shorts covering. A few transactions for the next Vaida took place, but the Badla Rate Margin is very narrow.

Kohinoors:—Opened at Rs. 1,730 and closed at Rs. 1,750. A well-known Parsi Jobber and Shorts buying.

Neggores:—Opened at Rs. 3,460 and advanced to Rs. 3,510. Two leading Parsi Brokers appeared to be buyers upto the level of Rs. 3,500.

BADLA RATES.

Indore-Malwa, Par; Crescent, Rs. 1-4 premium; Kohinoor, Rs. 10 premium; New Greats, Rs. 1-4 premium; Pearl, Rs. 2-8 premium; Bharucha, Rs. 1-4 premium; Simplex, Rs. 2-8 premium; Century, Rs. 2-8 premium; Nagpore, Rs. 20 discount; Bombay Dyeing, Rs. 5 discount; Swadeshi, Rs. 20 discount.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa	565	..	..	570
Colaba	..	..	..	1840
Crescent	412/8/0	420	..	418/12
Kohinoor	1720	1755	..	1750
Nagpore Ordy.	3450	3520	..	3490
New Great	590	..	..	592/8
Pearl	862/8/0	880	..	880
Phoenix	..	..	..	765
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	920
Bombay Dyeing	1250	1275	..	1267/8
Sir Shapoorji	207/8/0	215	..	212/12
Simplex	535	550	..	547/8
Swan	..	..	..	950
Swadeshi	..	..	..	3500
Century	670	640	..	635
Alcock	..	..	..	385
Indian Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	215
Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	225
Katni Cement Defd.	..	..	..	1080
Tata Steel Defd.	112 8/0	115	..	113/12
Tata Steel Ordy.	..	..	..	37/8/0
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	29/8/0
Bombay Burma, Old	..	..	..	445
Bombay Burma, New	..	..	..	130
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	..	..	..	140
Bombay Electric Tramway.	..	..	..	101/4
Central India Mining	..	..	..	24/8/0
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	30

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 23rd.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-27/32
Bank Demand	1-3-27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 1/8
Fcs. Demand	405
American Dollars	339
Hongkong Dollars	181
Shanghai	245
Japan	162-1/2
Singapore	178

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 23rd.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms Ready	Bail. Delivery
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	7 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	50 0 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 2 0	12 10 0
Linseed Brown Thin	11 12 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	
Teelseed Black	60 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	61 0 0	12 4 0
Mowraseed	6 8 0	6 12 0
Barley	37 0 0	
Castorseed	52 0 0	10 6 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat. May	—
Linseed. May	—
Cotton Seeds-Raady Delivery.	37

COMPANY MEETINGS.

SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above company was held on Thursday afternoon, in Nawsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Sir D. J. Tata presiding.

On the motion of the chairman, the following resolution was passed:—(a) That each of the existing 4,000 shares of Rs. 500 each in th Company's Capital be sub-divided into 5 shares of Rs. 100 each and each holder of a share of Rs. 500 do receive in place thereof 5 such shares of Rs. 100 each. (b) That the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorised to take all necessary proceedings to carry into effect the said sub-division of shares. (c) That in Clause V of the Memorandum of Association of the Company for the words "Four thousand shares of Rupees five hundred each," there shall be substituted the following words, namely, "Twenty thousand shares of Rupees one hundred each." (d) (1) That in Article 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company for the words and figures "Four thousands shares of Rs. 500 each," there will be substituted the following words and figures "Twenty thousand shares of Rs. 100 each." (2) That in Article 113, line 2, the word "ten" shall be deleted.

Two other resolutions were unanimously passed making alterations in the Articles of Association.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1922

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. ..	29.888 inches
Temperature of Air	..	77.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	68.4 ,,
Dew Point	.. .. ..	63.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.627 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	.. .. ..	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	..	85.9 ,,
Minimum temperature of Air	..	69.5 ,,
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	..	E,ENE,NNW NNE,
Movement of wind from mid-night to midnight	.. ..	194 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week, Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of month	Bombay, Mean Time,	Depth. on Still
	Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov.	h. m.	in. ft.
T	23	m 1 21	29 8	24	m 7 25	18 4
		1 10a	26 8		7 58	16 1
W	29	m 7 9	26 2	29	m 1 0	21 4
		8 30a	24 1		1 00a	15 7
T	26	m 2 4	25		m 8 18	15 10
		2 1	26		7 40a	17 0
F	24	m 9 20	2		m 3 20	16 6
		10 21a	29		3 40a	14 10
S	25	m 3 30	26 11	25	m 10 12	9 10
		34 6a	24 1		9 9a	13 1
S	26	m 4 22	0		m 11 21	19 11
		40 6a			10 9a	20 6
M		m 5 17	25		m 0 08	3 6
		0 18a	25		11 47a	21 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd November 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Multan and Delhi humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in the east of the division humidity is in defect. Night temperature was above the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Karachi and Bikaner humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and is nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature was above normal in Central India West and was below it at Bhuj, the latter station reporting a minimum temperature reading of 50 deg, which is 10 deg. below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are mederately clouded at Chanda and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air has become damper than usual and night temperature was considerably above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Karwar humidity is in defect. Mean temperature was below normal in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.13 inch. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and the air has become damper than usual. Night temperature went up and was considerably above the average.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the Deccan and lightly clouded in the Central Provinces, Central India West, Gujarat and Kathiawar. The air has become damper than usual and night temperature was considerably above the average in the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Central India West. No report is received from Masulipatam and the position of the storm from the Bay cannot be located. An area of low pressure lies over the south Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely into the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd November 1922.—The storm centre is almost stationary on the coast between Cocanada and Masulipatam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa. Chota Nagpur and on the north Madras coast while a few falls have occurred in Tenasserim.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point Gopalpur one inch; Cocanada, Calingapatam one and a half; Vizagapatam four.

A feeble northwestern disturbance has entered Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hrs	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hrs.	Humidity At 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	79.7	64.4	68	..	0	—0.92
Jask	82.9	66.0	69	..	0	—0.11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 22nd ..	84.5	70.1	71	..	0	—0.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	82.3	52.0	80	..	0	—0.02
Rawalpindi	75.7	39.1	75	..	0	—0.22
Lahore	77.6	45.3	78	..	0	—0.05
Hissar	81.4	44.6	72	..	0	0
Ambala	81.6	45.6	80	..	9	—0.29
Delhi	78.0	56.2	72	..	0	—0.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.8	53.1	67	..	0	—0.11
Mainpuri	81.4	50.6	72	..	0	—0.17
Jhansi	82.9	56.5	58	..	0	—0.15
Cawnpore	79.9	55.3	69	..	0	—0.85
Allahabad	82.7	58.7	55	..	0	—0.80
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	79.7	46.4	63	..	0	0
Karachi	85.2	61.6	37	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	77.4	48.0	75	..	0.51	—0.12
Jaipur	78.4	52.2	61	..	0	×0.41
Kotah	80.8	55.0	50	..	0	—0.06
Mount Abu	72.0	55.9	51	..	0	—0.18
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.4	50.0	84	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka	84.4	66.9	56	..	9	×0.01
Veraval	86.9	68.0	56	..	0	—0.22
Rajkot	86.3	61.0	39	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para ..	85.6	69.6	49	..	0.05	—0.11
Surat	89.1	69.9	63	..	0.13	—0.07
Ahmedabad ..	88.2	64.7	42	..	0	—0.11
Deesa	87.7	66.6	35	..	0	—0.10
Neemuch	80.1	58.8	69	..	0	—0.10
Indore	82.6	68.5	70	..	2.61	×2.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	78.9	64.5	87	..	1.56	×1.15
Saugor	81.4	59.6	68	..	0.87	×0.00
Hoshangabad ..	83.3	62.8	80	..	2.47	×2.01
Khandwa	86.9	62.0	70	..	0.40	—0.07
Akola	83.9	68.5	72	..	2.06	×1.63
Amraoti	82.0	70.5	72	..	1.34	×0.88
Nagpur	81.0	68.9	73	..	1.86	×1.20
Chanda	84.9	66.0	85	..	0.92	×0.31
Raipur	82.8	64.1	83	..	0.22	×0.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.9	71.9	72	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri	85.1	71.2	66	..	2.40	×1.77
Mormugao ..	86.7	67.2	68	..	3.06	×2.07
Karwar	85.9	68.0	65	..	2.89	×0.78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.9	63.0	72	..	0.73	—0.23
Ahmednagar ..	85.8	66.0	80	..	10.00	—0.40
Poona	85.8	66.9	76	..	6.62	×5.75
Sholapur	86.2	70.3	69	..	1.91	—1.06
Bijapur	86.0	70.0	78	..	3.05	—2.23
Belgaum	83.0	67.0	77	0.02	2.40	×1.49
Aurangabad ..	83.7	67.2	70	..	5.04	×3.06
Nizamabad (Indur)..	83.9	70.3	72	..	1.12	×0.57
Hyderabad	84.8	68.0	36	0.13	0.76	×0.06
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Manglore	85.6	73.1	80	..	2.62	—0.92
Calicut	86.0	69.8	86	..	8.93	×4.77
Cochin	84.9	72.7	76	..	12.15	×6.60
Colombo	86.4	71.8	95	..	19.64	×8.90
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mushipatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	86.5	71.1	72	0.01	5.32	×4.10
Cuddapah	94.0	72.9	91	0.65	10.96	×7.87
Madras	86.4	75.4	78	..	20.68	×19.28
Bangalore	81.8	65.4	80	..	4.97	×2.59
Coimbatore	89.4	66.0	75	..	30.3	×0.14
Trichinopoly ..	92.8	72.0	75	..	10.93	×6.62
Negapatam	84.1	77.9	74	..	5.34	×6.75

HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN

A well-known Hakim's Famous Medicines!

"This is to certify that I was severely suffering from Cough and Bronchitis for the last three years. I tried Foreign and Country medicines according to my ability, but it was all useless. At last I went to **Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan**, who has just opened his dispensary in Jhaveri Mansion, near Marwari Vidyalaya, situated at Sandhurst Road. He examined my body and assured that I would be well. His Swadeshi Medicines made a very nice effect, and in the short time of fifteen days, I have been sound in health. He has visited America and Europe and received many good certificates for curing dangerous diseases, and has also earned the Fourth Class Gold Medal from the Turkish Sultan. With hearty thanks to Hakim Saheb for curing me I cannot but advise to those who are suffering from any disease to try this Hakim's Swadeshi Medicines once, and assure that they will certainly be profited.

SHEVARAM KHUBCHAND MULTANI,
Barbhaya Moholla,
Bombay, 13th February 1922

CINEMA FILM OF TIBETAN EXPEDITION.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Nov. 23 (morning).

A cinematograph film of the Mount Everest Expedition has been shown in London. The cinematograph had never been taken into Tibet before this year Capt. Noel, who took pictures, worked under extraordinary difficulties including almost continuous wind and dust storm. The most fascinating part of the record is the pictures of social and religious life of the Tibetans. Wonderful series was obtained of the religious festival held at the Rongbuk Monastery whose chief Lama is held to be an incarnation of God. The monastery is built on the side of a hill, in full view of the sacred mountain which Englishmen had to climb. The camera shows the ceremonious reception of General Bruce by the holy Lama who was seated in Godlike impassivity. The Lama was a great friend to the expedition, it having been explained to him that it was a solemn duty of the Alphine Club to climb as near as they could to the heavens. On the way from Kalimpong up to the snow, Captain Noel got some beautiful pictures of tropical forests and swift rivers—a region of perpetual rain and steamy heat. He photographed the wild hill people being the remotest of human beings. Afterwards, he crossed the barren Tibetan plains with their eternal dust storms.—(B. O. W.).

MAKING METAL ARTICLES STAINLESS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Nov. 23 (morning).

Sheffield metallurgists have discovered a process of making any article of any metal stainless by the deposit of a film of chromium, the same method being adopted as employed in electro-deposition of silver known as electro-plate. It is thus possible to make a knife of ordinary steel stainless without the employment of stainless steel which is a somewhat expensive form of steel, because of the employment of chromium and other alloys in actual process of steel making. Less chromium which is somewhat dear alloy is used in the new process.—B. O. W.

PRINCE UNVEILS M. P. WAR MEMORIAL

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Nov. 23 (morning).

The Prince of Wales, to-day unveiled at Westminister Hall a memorial which has been erected to Members of both the Houses of Parliament and sons of the Members who fell in the great war. During the ceremony, the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, and ex-Premiers, Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd George stood side by side. The Prince was still limping from the effects of the recent sprain.—B. O. W.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S City of Lucknow, Bremmer, Calcutta.
S S Matina, Langlands, Karachi.
S S Jalaputra, Pritchell, Karachi.
S S Sirena, Locatalli, Trieste.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Naldera for Australia.
Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kidderpore for Hamburg.

S S City of Lucknow—The City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 4,520 tons, Captain D M Bremmer, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Matiana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Matiana, 5,454 tons, Captain D H Longland, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Jalaputra:—The S S N Company's steamer Jalaputra, 3,113 tons, Captain A L Pritchell, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Sirena:—The L T S N Company's steamer Sirena, 2,153 tons, Captain G Locatalli, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo.

Thursday November 23, 1922.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date	Agent.
1	Nykerk ..	5616	Colombo	23-11	E. D. Sassoon & Co
2	Kaiser-i-Hind.	5989	London	2-12	P & O Co.
3	Malwa ..	5904	London	25-11	M M & Co
4	Karroo ..	3141	Karachi	26-11	K N & Co
5	C of Lucknow.	4519	Madras	24-11	Graham & Co.
6	Circassia ..	4327	Glasgow	2-12	Graham & Co.
7	Drachenfels	3678	Karachi	N F	Graham & Co.
8	Clanpracinlay.	3984	N. F. N. F. J.		Finlay & Co.
10	Karagola ..	3647	Africa	29-11	M M & Co
12	City of Exeter.	3965	Karachi	27-11	K N & Co.
13	Umouma ..	2791	Karachi	24-11	Graham & Co.
14	Nirvana ..	3728	London	26-11	M M & Co
15	Will Casino	3854	Madras	N. F. J. F.	& Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Wintsfield ..	2216	N F N F	M M & Co.	
4	Varsova ..	1967	Burrea	2-411	M M & Co
6	Indo Maru ..	3859	Japan	25-11	O S Kaisha.
7	Acquiea ..	4307	Trieste	1-11	L. Trestino.
8	Tregoneli ..	3412	Calcutta	N F	M M & Co
10	Tamba Maru	3035	Japan	25-11	N Y Kaisha
12	Shustar ..	1616	Buenos	24-11	P & S N. Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A	Oruro ..	1249	N F N F	D M Khandvani	
B	Chanda ..	4089	Rangoon	23-11	M M & Co
C	& P Sirena ..	2153	N F	24-11	L Trestino.
F	Catri ..	2952	N F	10-12	M Italian.
G	Warora ..	1536	N F	N F M M & Co	
G	Sikh ..	3513	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co.
M	Hejaz ..	2483	N F	N F	T M & Co.
N	Nagpore ..	3226	Japan	30-11	M M & Co
N	Garada ..	3216	N F	N F	M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
Naldera due 24th November.
Caledonia due 1st December.
Khiva due 9th December.
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Matiana due 15th November.
Mulbera due 26th November.
Mashobra (not fix.)
Neptune.

FROM NEWPORT.
Clan Macnaughton (not fix.)

FROM CARDIFF.
Scottish Monarch (not fix.)

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Morrison due 4th December.
Olympia due 7th December.
Castalia (not fix.)
City of Adelaide (not fix.)
Clan Buchanan.
Scindia.
City of Baroda.
Clan Macgillivery.

FROM WELLS.
Mandalay.

FROM HULL.
Othello (not fix.)
Hindoo (not fix.)

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.
Brocktown due 23rd November.
Okenfels due 6th December.
Wartenfels due 20th December.
Boyne (not fix.)
Gazana (not fix.)

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk due 8th December.
Ridderkerk due 29th December.
Meerkerk due 20th January.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Lucknow due 18th November.

FROM KOBE.
Sumatra Maru due 27th November.
Moji Maru due 27th November.
Java Maru due 27th December.
Wakasa Maru due 14th December.
Kamakura Maru due 27th December.
Tsushima Maru due 9th December.
Honolulu Maru due 12th December.

FROM CHINA.
Soudan due 14th December.
Karmala due 22nd December.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda due 8th December.
Ormera due 30th December.

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.
Kurupar due 3rd December.
Karoa due 17th
Accra (not fix.)

IMPORTS.

S S Matiana from London, Agents B I S N Co—64 cases scott's emulsion; 22 cases art silk yarns; 130 cases wine; 140 d disinfected fluid; 585 cases gin; 62 cases cobineal; 1410 kegs paint; 669 kegs white lead; 60 cases mellins food; 20 cases biscuits; 60 cases grape water; 28 cases boot polish; 15 cases perfumed spirits; 75 cases red salmon; 50 cases canned aspargo: 20 cases toilet soap; 140 cases confectionary; 25 cases barley; 50 d E distilled turpentine; 40 cases colour; 40 cases medicine; 180 cases whiskey; 70 cases cigarettes; 40 cases beer; 20 cases vincarnis; 30 casks vinegar; 125 cases candle; 250 cases milk; 22 cases printing ink; 50 bales paper; 168 bales old newspaper; 146 d oil varnish.

S S Varsova from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co Ltd—138 bundles silk waste; 382 bundles skin date; 14 bundles specie; 371 bags wheat; 630 bags dry dates; 168 bags almonds; 4672 baskets wet dates;

From Bushire—2 tin pearls.

S S Karoo from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon & Co.—From Liverpool—100 drum caussoda: 77 bales cottons; 87 cases cottons; 160 cases cotton yarn; 145 cases cigarettes; 30 drum lubricating oil; 50 cants lubricating oil; 150 cants mineral lubricating oil; 324 cases tiles; 300 bales old newspaper; 34 cases biscents; 592 kegs paint; 44 cases colour; 85 drum oil; 900 drum bleaching powder; 600 bags bichromate of soda; 20500 bags soda ash; 904 box soap; 20000 bricks; 1610 pieces enamelware troughs; 110 bales paper; 800 casks china clay; 120 drum refined coating tar; 120 cases bobbins.

From Manchester—445 cases cottons; 150 bales cottons; 85 bales cotton yarn; 419 cases cotton yarn; 80 cases white cottons; 870 pieces earthenware troughs; 525 bales old newspaper; 148 bales grey cotton yarn.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 23.

S S Karoo for Liverpool—562 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha; 100 bales Ind raw cotton Khimji Visram & Co; 1606 cwt Ind oil cakes Birla Bros Ltd; 50 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London—14 bales per lamb skins for Mr Md Sidik Savat & Sons; 600 cwt poppyseed J Dayall; 21 bales woolen carpets E Aghaoff; 9 bales woolen carpets A Aziz-ullanoff; 4 bales woolen carpets G Hoosainoff; 30 bales woolen carpets E Yusooboff; 10 bales woolen carpets E D Mahomedoff; 21 bundles lamb skins for Mr H A Aminoff.

S S Malwa for London—30 bales jab hemp D M Doongaji.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—23 bales wool raw C Ganeshamdas; 63 bales wool raw A Veerchand; 55 bales wool raw D Kundumal; 14 bales wool raw C Kungamal; 53 bales wool raw C Ramsay; 230 bales wool raw N Oomersey; 17 bales wool raw S Sambhachand; 65 bales wool raw N Virji & Sons; 314 bundles staves of empty hides H Bilimoria & Sons.

S S Nirvana for Hull—21 cwt castorseed Strauss & Co Ltd.

S S Nirvana for Antwerp—12 bales Ind cotton raw V Brathu Ltd.

S S Drackenfels for Antwerp—80 cwt crushed bone Hollingshurst & Co.

S S Drackenfels for Hamburg—55 bales Ind raw cotton Birla Bros Ltd.

S S Umrama for Havre—2000 cwt linseed boid Strauss & Co Ltd; 2 bales Ind cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Umrama for Antwerp—2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

S S Aquliesia for Venice—550 bales Ind raw cotton Khimji Visram & Co; 55 bales Ind cotton Patel Bros.

S S Aquliesia for Trieste—550 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 55 bales Ind cotton Patel Bros; 3999 cwts Ind teelseed Ralli Bros, 15 bales Ind cotton M Amersey & Co.

S S Copie for Genoa—330 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Zumzinto for Antwerp—2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

S S Zumzinto for Ghent—75 bales Ind cotton M Amersey & Co

S S Zumzinto for Barcelona—52 bales af raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Khedirpre for Antwerp—8000 cwt crushed bones Th F Ibrahim & C 4240 Ind re. cakes Volkart Bros; 2500 ton manganese ore King Kung & Co; 110 bales Ind cotton raw Birla Bros; 4000 cwt castorseed Strauss & Co Ltd.

S S Kiddirpre for Hamburg—500 bales Ind raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Glenden for Hull—4000 cwt linseed bold Louis Dreytus & Co; 5540 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Glenden for Genoa—200 bales Ind raw cotton Khimji Visram & Co; 250 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagpur for Kobe—500 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagpur for Moji—200 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tambu Maru for Hongkong—61 cwt gum arabic M H Dehdashti; 8 cwt af cwt ivory G H Ranji.

S S Tambu Maru for Moji—500 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha; 400 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tambu Maru for Kobe—500 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha; 2 cases ivory 1 K N Miani.

S S Tambu Maru for Nagasoki—500 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe—500 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Yokohama—300 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Indo Maru for Osaka—500 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Yokkaichi—400 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

VICEROY APPRECIATES SIR WILLIAM'S SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Delhi November 21.

H. E. the Viceroy in the course of his speech at the farewell dinner to the Hon. Sir William Vincent at the Viceregal Lodge last night said:—

'Ever since I have occupied my present office I have seen much of him. Many of the difficulties that we have had to encounter have come within the sphere of his department. Whenever I have turned to him he gave me the full benifit of his vast knowledge and experience. He was ever ready to serve, prompt in action, persuasive in debate and perhaps most important, constructive in difficulties. At the last, when his term of office was about to expire there were two occasions upon which I asked him with the full assent of the authorities at home, to alter the arrangements he had made and to stay a little longer. I remember his answer to me on the first occasion. I know it was inconvenient to him but he said at once: "I will do whatever Your Excellency thinks best in the public interest." One further observation I would make with regard to his career upon which I have dilated very briefly. To him was fallen the distinction of acting as the leader in the first Legislative Assembly of the All-India Legislature created under the reforms, a historical fact to which when the future of India comes to be written and India travelled far along the road of progress the student will turn and in reading this early chapter he will find that for the first the Viceroy and his Council were faced with a legislature not with a government majority as always hitherto but with a majority of elected representatives. During that time as you are aware problems presented themselves and I very much doubt whether any man ever has had greater difficulties to face than Sir William Vincent had during this critical period. Whatever his veiws may have been with regard to the reforms, whatever opinions he may have held, nevertheless, as an important and loyal servant of the Crown he gave no expression to them once the reforms were in force. On the other hand, he showed zeal and enthusiasm in his attempts to make these reforms successful in setting out on the path mapped out for India and he loyally carried out the wishes of the Crown as annouced in the Royal Proclamation.

I will now convey to Sir William Vincent on behalf of the Secretary of State a message which he desired me to give of the high appreciation of the services which Sir William has rendered and is still rendering and will render to India. I have one duty still to perform and I count it as a privilege. It is that His Majesty the King Emperor has graciously been pleased to confer upon Sir William, the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire. This is an honour bestowed upon him in recognition of the services that he has rendered to India and the Empire."

Sir William Vincent leaves Delhi the 23rd instant for Patna and after a day's halt proceeds to Calcutta reaching there on 26th. From Calcutta he will go to Bombay whence he sails on the 2nd of December for England.

A GREAT SOLDIER. | GREAT CONCEPTION.
A GREAT EMPEROR. | GREAT EXPENSE.
A GREAT AUTHOR. | GREAT ACTORS.
A GREAT WORK. | GREAT COSTUMINGS.
A GREAT SUBJECT. | GREAT SETTINGS!

EVERYTHING GREAT
Is in Store for you
TO-MORROW—SATURDAY!

Our Two-Week Magnificent Cine—History and Screen Drama
(Specially brought to India from France by Mr. Ratanji Dorabji after personal inspection at a tremendous cost)
IS AT YOUR DISPOSAL FROM TO-MORROW.
TWO WEEKS' PICTURE.
By the Famous Eclaire Company.
A Screen Version of the world Famous work of the Author of "Sherlock Holmes"
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

"THE DISCIPLE OF NAPOLEON"

FIRST 6 CHAPTERS—FIRST WEEK!
Napoleon in all his glory, pomp and power gets enmeshed into the love affairs of a handsome young ardent follower of his!
SEE IT AND YOU'LL ADMIRE IT!!
TO-MORROW—SATURDAY.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

1923 CALENDARS! 1923 CALENDARS!!

MUSTAFA KEMAL,

THE HERO OF THE HOUR.

Life-like portraits of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha are now available in natural colours with a fac-simile of his signature in the form of calendars for 1923 (size 15 X 20 inches). The Design and get-up is most natural and artistic,

Price single copy As. 8/-, 6 copies Rs. 2/8/-, 12 copies Rs. 4/8-, 100 copies with names and addresses printed free Rs. 30/- Send postage stamps for specimen copies and half the value for larger orders. Agents wanted in unrepresented parts.

AZAM & Co.,
MOUNT ROAD, P. O. MADRAS.

CONSTIPATION IS A CRIME.

Every man, woman and child pays a heavy penalty for neglected Constipation. Elimination of waste-matter is one of the most important factors in the maintenance of Health.
noted Physician once said:—

"We lavish money on our houses to secure perfect drainage for them, but we fail to secure it for ourselves. If the main drainage system of our dwelling house leaks, saturating the subsoil with sewerage matter, we soon put ourselves in communication with Sanitary authorities.

"Yet we permit the main excretory system of our bodies to harbour foul, stinking and putrifying substances which overflow into all our tissues, flooding them with living disease-producing germs, and are surprised and often aggrieved because we are stricken down with illness.

Continued Constipation will weaken the strongest constitution. Why continue to let Poison seep into your system and break down your Health?

USE CHEBULINE

and get rid of your Constipation. Chebuline is not a laxative nor a cathartic. It is a pure extract of vegetables which makes up the deficiency of the right amount of vegetable that is required in your daily food to correct the action of your bowels.

A tablespoonful of CHEBULINE, plain in water or soda, before or after meals, what you require.

Price 4 oz. bottle, 12 Annas. | 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-4 only.

HERBAL PHARMACY, Opera House Tram terminus GIRGAUM BOMBAY. | LABORATORY, Paply, BASSEIN. C. M

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In continuation of what appeared in your esteemed journal with regard to the Bombay Humanitanan League I beg to place before you my views as to how the institution could be made a living organism in our town. I do so as I have been called upon by many of my friends interested in the welfare of the League. During the short period of my Secretaryship after Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, an indefatigable worker in the cause of humanity in Bombay, I tried to achieve what was possible for me according to my lights and according to the facilities I could secure. I do deem it necessary that the League requires to be cast into a new mould. It cannot continue long in its present moribund state. Well intentioned as its present Managers may be, the institution as a whole lacks in that spirit of achievement which alone can enthuse the members with the idea that it is a living force in the town. The subject of *Jiva Daya* is as vast as the heavens and as deep as the ocean; but I do believe the League suffers from want of capable whole time workers. These workers should again be responsible to the larger Committee and through it to the people at large rather than to the President only who at present has to be the Committee, the League and say the whole of the *Jiva Daya* cause itself. During my short regime I looked to the higher ideal of service and entertained the larger conceptions of *Jiva Daya* and so very little minded the constitution ets., of the League; but I did really feel that the Committee was a non-entity, members did not take a living interest in the affairs of the League and whenever a meeting of the Managing Committee was called lack of quorum was frequently felt. It is regrettable that *Bharat Varsha*—the land of *Jiva Daya* the birth-place of Buddha and Shankaracharya—should have such deplorable paucity of enthusiastic workers in the cause of *Jiva Daya*. A general meeting of the members of the League should be called and the whole question of the affairs of the League should be threshed out.

My friend Mr. Chhaganlal Nanavaty found himself placed on the horns of a dilemma and so his connections were severed with the League. It is contemplated now by him to start an independent organization of his own suitable to his ideals I should welcome it on one hand as his driving force will accelerate the speed of the movement in and midst, though as the other I should deplore it lest it should by rivalry cripple the parent institution. It is for the avoidance of such a contingency that I desire according to my lights and deem it necessary in my humble opinion to soon convene a meeting of the members of the League and decide upon its future governance.

Lastly, I need hardly assure your readers that there is a vast scope for *Jiva Daya* work in Bombay alone, provided the propaganda is carried on as a defined policy divesed of all political and other encumbrances. I pray all to help the cause which is daily coming to the forefront, Yours etc.

S. H. JHABVALA.

NOTICE,

THE MADRAS BRAHMINS HINDU RESTAURANT.

GRAND OPENING

FRIDAY, 24th NOVEMBER

at No. 81, Gunbow Street, Opp:—Lawrence Mayo and next to Parsi Agiari, FORT, BOMBAY.

Decent Arrangements, Fitted with Electric Fans, Preparations Excellent.

Sweetmeats in pure ghee and other varieties prepared on up-to-date line by experts to suit everybody's pocket and taste, Coffee, Tea, Cocoa and other fine Cold Drinks ever at customers disposal. Ice Cream a speciality.

Publi are requested to give a trial and extend their Patronage.

M. S. SITARAMIER, *Proprietor,*
The Madras Brahmins Lodge,
Gaswalla Building Parel BOMBAY.

and also we sell the world-Renowned Sovereig" Ringworm ointment in our Restaurant.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

Over 20 years' experience and awarded Gold Medals.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—

Mr. KANHAYALAL BADRIDAS, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real ability of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 19.37 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory. "Sugar was found—Nil and S. P. Gravity 1018

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—"GHIA BUILDINGS," Khetwadi Main Road,

Opp. Girgaon Post Office, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY

A sale of Work will be held from 10-30 a.m. to 7-30 p. m. at the Women's Council Office, Town Hall.

1st ord. monthly meeting of the Provincial C. C., Krishna Building, 6 p.m.

Dr. Cooper's lecture on "Surgical Tuberculosis" G. M.-College, 4-30 p.m.

S. S. "Naldera", with mails of the 9th inst. expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 25.

The s. s. Malwa with the English mails leaves at 1 p. m.

University Senate meeting, 4 p. m.

Students' Brotherhood Bombay, Speaker Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, M.A., Subject Principles of National Reconstruction.

MONDAY, November 27.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's public lecture "Ethics of Zoroastrianism" (exclusively fo Parsis) Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m (S. T.).

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I, (COLABA,)

	Arr. H. M	Dep H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 5

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment (A. F. I.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club after dinner to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

Mile of rupees now measure 1,922 feet.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a copy of Shivdasani's Desk Diary for 1923 compiled by Tirithdas Lakumal Shivdasani of Karachi.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. J. N. Vaidya will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

NEW WADI FAIR.

The annual New Wadi Fair in honour of Shri Maheshwari commenced from Saturday (the 18th instant) and will last for 10 days. There will be a display of grand fireworks on Saturday (the 25th instant).

D. T. MOOLJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of October, 1922, 1,292 patients were treated in this dispensary, of which 1,160 were males and 132 were females including children, and their daily average was 100 to 120.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Secretary of the above Institution acknowledges receipt of the contributions towards the above School, amounting to Rs. 542. Together with the amount previously acknowledged, the total figure now stands at Rs. 4,40,863-13-11.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indian Education Society was held last week in the office of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, under the presidency of Mr. T. N. Malvi. The meeting unanimously appointed Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo as Co-Trustee with the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas to act in the place of the late Sir Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavdekar.

GOLD MEDALS FOR DELHI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Mr. Basheshar Nath Goela, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Delhi, has offered 3 gold medals to the students of the University of Delhi to be awarded annually at the Convocation of the University to the best Hindu lady candidate in the University; to the best Hindu candidate in the B.A. Examination; and to the best candidate in Technical Education, respectively.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s. s. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. to-day (Friday).

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 a.m. on Wednesday, the 29th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer "Caledonia" has on board the outward mails of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The O. S. K. steamer "Sumatra Maru" from Japan via ports has sailed from Singapore and is due in Bombay on the 27th instant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

The seventh annual general meeting of the above Union was held on Saturday, 18th November, 1922, at 5 p.m. at Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, with Dr. Jerbanoo Mistri in the chair, where the Report and Accounts were adopted. Dr. Jerbanoo Mistry was unanimously re-elected President, and fifteen members of the Committee were appointed. It was proposed that the Union should take part in some kind of social work, and that it should entertain at least once a year some poor school children. The President emphasised the necessity for members taking greater interest in the work of the Union.

After a vote of thanks to the President, the proceedings terminated.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Members of the new Working Committee are:—

President: Syt. Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala; Vice-Presidents: (1) Shrimati Perin A. D. Naoroji and (2) Moulana Mahamud Abdul Ali Sidiqi; Treasurer: Syt. Trikumdas Chakubhai; Secretaries: (1) Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani and (2) Mansukhlal Oghadbhai; Members: (1) Behn Kalavanti Bhavanidas Motivala, (2) Behn Ratanbai Laxmidas Mehta, (3) Yasvant Krishna Parulkar, (4) Narayan Balavant Despande, (5) Laxman Pandurang Dingankar, (6) Naranji Devgal, (7) Jayakrishna Nagardas Varma, (8) Hargovind Kanji Bhatt, (9) Chunilal Oghadbhai, (10) Behn Velabai Vithaldas Jerajani, (11) Mohamad Nurmahomad Mojavala, (12) Moulvi Hakim Nazir Ahmad Khujaridi, (13) Govindji Vasanji, (14) Tapidas Durlabhdas Sangvi and (15) Vandravan Gordhandas Sheth.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, and on subsequent days till the work is completed.

MEETING FOR LADIES.

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, Mr. Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya of Kathlal will deliver a lecture on and demonstrate how to prepare "Punis" from cotton, at the Bhagini Samaj Class at the Bazar Gate Street to-day (Friday), and at Sanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday, the 25th instant, when Mr. Keshaw Prasad Desai will address the meeting. All ladies are cordially invited.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BOMBAY CITY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

The members of the Managing Committees of Pydhowni, Nagpada and Madanpura Khilafat Committees are requested to attend the first meeting of the abovementioned Committee, which will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.), at Chotani House, Khadak.

I. P. & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will meet at their office at 11, Bank Street, Old Telephone Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION.

A public lecture on "Tuberculosis" with magic lantern slides will be delivered by Dr. C da Costa, L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S., at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, on Sunday (the 26th instant) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Visits will be made to the Tata Bank and the Imperial Bank of India on Sunday (the 26th instant), when members and guests are requested to assemble at the Flora Fountain at 8-15 a.m. (S. T.).

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election for 4 delegates from Bhuleshwar district will be held on Sunday (the 26th instant) between 12 to 5 (S. T.) in the office of the Committee, when all the members of the Committee are requested to book their votes. The candidates are:—Messrs. (1) Naranji Dayal, (2) Narandas Parshotam, (3) Bhavanidas Narayan Motivala, (4) Ratanbai Laxmidas Mehta, (5) Moulana Mahamad Abdul Alim Siddiqui, (6) Moulvi Hakim Nazir Ahmad Khujandi, (7) Mansukhlal Oghadbhai, (8) Mahamad Nurmahamad Mojavala and (9) Sumant Ramdatt Desai.

BASSEIN CATHOLICS' MEETING.

A public general meeting of the Catholics of Bassein will be held on Sunday (the 26th instant), under the auspices of the Committee of Bassein Catholics, to consider the question of requesting the authorities to expedite the early removal of the Padrado Jurisdiction and making further representations in regard to the refusal of faculties to the Rev. Father Antonio Salvador Gonsalves, of Mala, Bandra, and such other business as may be brought forward.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of 2 delegates from the "G" Ward District Congress Committee to the approaching Congress at Gaya will take place on Thursday (the 30th instant). Voting will take place from 7 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. on the above date at the offices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Chhapra Building, Dadar, and the West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee, Kanti Building, Mahim. Applications from intending candidates, duly proposed and seconded by a member of this Committee, should reach the Secretary before 8 p.m. on Monday, the 27th instant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Features of the market to-day's were sharp decline in Clives and Howrahs this afternoon and a fall of several annas in Kesorams on heavy selling pressure due to a strike in mill. Jute shares excepting cheap speculative scrips were difficult to move and where business was done, prices went in buyers' favour. Gourepore and Kinnison had buyers at steady rates. Howrahs opened over Rs. 47, but closed easy at Rs. 46-8, Clives had a sharp drop from Rs. 36-12 to a weak close at Rs. 35-8. In cotton section Dunbars fell away from Rs. 300 to Rs. 295 and Kesorams were offering at Rs. 10-4 at the end of the day. In coal section there was good demand for the new Tetturys, Kuardi, Stagram, Union and South Govindpur with these exceptions there was little doing. Miscellaneous section was very poorly represented in the business done. Marshalls were better at Rs. 7. Tea shares had another quiet day. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 58-4, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 at 101-8, 6 per cent U P Bonds 1925-41 at par.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1337 and contributory 338, Calcutta Industrial Bank 7 discount.

Cotton:—Bowreah B pref 99 sl, Dunbar 290, Kesoram 10-4, Muir Mills 354.

Jute:—Albion pref 100-8, Alliance 510, Belvedere pref 106, Century 10-14, Clive 36, Craig 7-8 sl, Dalhousie pref 91 xd, Empire 49 and pref 102-8, Fort Gloster 780 cd, Fort William 302, Howrah 46-8, Hooghly 57-8, Kamarhatty pref 105, Kanknarrah 465 sl, Kelvin pref 101-8, Khardah 425, Kinnison 920 sl, Lawrence 440, Lansdowne 275 xd, Northbrook 52 xd, Reliance 47-8.

Coal:—Arrung 6-10, Baraboni 15-6, Bengal 844-8, Bhalgora 15-4, Bokaro Ramgurh 43 sl, Burradhemo 7, Burrakur 36-8, Gopalichuck 12-6, Jainty Central 13-4, Jainty West 8-5, Kaurdi 15-8, Kosoonda and Nyadee 28-4, New Manbhum 48 sl, Patmohna 8-8, Pench Valley 37, Sathgram 11-8, Sendra 21, South Govindpur 2-6, Sitikdih 10-8, Talcher 9-6, Union 10-6.

Miscellaneous:—Eastern Paint 2-10, Hume Pipe 1-4, Marshalls India Ltd 7-4, Kumardhubi Engineering 5, Behar Rice 2-8, Indian Wood Products 8, Titaghur Paper 10-4, Midnapore Zemindary 122, Assam Sugar As. 10, New Savan Sugar 5-4.

Tea:—Bishnauth 17-8, Hathikhira 12-12, Oodlabaree 26 cd.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twentynine-thirtytwo pence and demand bills one shilling three and fifteen-sixteenth pence.

Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, rate for demand loans remains unchanged being five per cent.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling and twentynine thirtytwo pence and demand bills on shilling three and fifteen sixteenth pence.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FINE OF RS. 250 FOR A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Emperor v. Gangaram Yemnaji.

(Before Mr. Justice Shah and a Common Jury)

The accused in this case was a Mukadam in the Wallace Flour Mill and was charged under section 328 of the I.P.C. in that he caused to be taken a quantity of caustic soda by two mill workers named Dukhi Bhika and Mangru Bhajan knowing it to be likely that the taking of that substance would cause hurt to them.

Mr. I. N. Mehta appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi defended the accused.

Briefly the facts alleged by the prosecution are that on 17th September at about 7 a.m. three coolies were working on the fifth floor of the Wallace Flour Mill. The accused who was a Mukadam and whose duty was to supervise labour and get the place cleaned went there and gave half a teaspoonful of caustic soda which resembles powdered sugar to Dukhi Bhika, Mangru Bhajan and a woman named Ramkali saying that it was "Prasad" (food given to God). The woman Ramkali did not eat it knowing that the accused was joking but Dukhi and Mangru ate the substance. Immediately after Dukhi began to vomit and became unconscious. Mangru also vomited but he did not swallow the substance as he felt irritation in the throat. Mangru got a caustic burn on the right side of the lower lip. Dukhi was removed to hospital where he was in a precarious condition and for a period of 20 days had to be fed by a tube which was passed from the nose to the stomach.

On the above facts accused was charged under section 328 of the I.P.C. for causing to be taken by Dukhi and Mangru caustic soda which was a corrosive poison, knowing it to be likely that the taking of that substance would cause hurt. It was common ground that accused had not given this substance to these persons with the intention of causing hurt.

The statement of the accused before the committing Magistrate was that he did not give caustic soda to these persons with any sinister motive. In this Court accused did not make any statement. It was argued for the defence that those two persons had to handle caustic soda in the course of their duties, that on that morning accused gave it to them for the first time to clean window panes and that they wanted to taste it believing that it was sugar. It was further argued that the two persons who ate the substance had intelligence enough to see that it was not an eatable substance.

The jury after retiring brought in a verdict of "guilty" by 6 to 3 and the recommendation of the majority was for mercy.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority and said that although it appeared that accused had played a practical joke, persons of the position and intelligence of Dukhi and Mangru were entitled to the protection of the Indian Penal Code. Accused had no business to play such a practical joke. His Lordship, however, took into consideration the long record of accused's service and the circumstances of the case and sentenced the accused to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 250; out of which a sum of Rs. 200 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

FRIDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1922.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

(In Division Court No. 53.)

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE WORK IS OVER.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

2721-22—Amin and D, Manmohandas Kahandas and others v Jestaram Mukundji Pandit a firm, Manubhai and Co.

4036-22—Madhowji and Co., Amulakchand Bharchand v Shah Chunilal Brijlal.

2442-22—Little and Co, Goolamhussein Moloobhai and anr v Souza Fernandes, Matubhai J and M.

2747-22—Hiralal and Co, Damoder Sawalram Yande v The National Democratic Publishing Co and ors, Rustamji and Ginwalla, Motichand and D.

2552-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ebrahim Mahomed Hatia and ors v. Cooverji Cursetji Bhesania, Merwanji K and Co.

2853-22—Mulji Tha and Co, Dr Parbhudas Gokuldas and anr v Pragji Lalji and anr, Khandwalla L and M.

4859-21—Captain and V, Haji Yosoof Haji Esmail Sobani v J V De Souza and anr, Manilal and Kher.

5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalloobhai v Baburao Ganesh and ors, Manilal and Kher.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

(In Division Court No. 43.)

FOR DISMISSAL.

4056-21—Dharamsey D and Co., Gautamchand Bhaichand v Haji Hassun Dada, Amarchand and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

2828-22—Patell and E\ Edulji Sorabji Shroff v Shambhulal Nathalal and Co., Shah and C, In person.

L A Reference 1-20—J C G Bowen—In Re Government—Jamshetji N Wadia & others v Wadia G and Co., Jamshetji R & D.

SHORT CAUSE.

2495-22—Jehangir and S. Gulamalla Noorbhai v Nichaldas and Co., and another, Dixit.

LONG CAUSES.

3423-19—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillock v Gulabchand Hiralal Amin and Desai.

1776-20—Surveyor and Co, Dolichand Pannaji and Co v Satyabhamabai widow, Pandia and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jivaji Master and anr v Kulsumbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Amin and D.

3741-21—Crawford B and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd, N C Dalal and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1688-22—Rustamji and Ginwalla, Himatlal Manji and Co v Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Vachha and Co.

3629-22—Malvi M R and Co, Nandkishore Haridas v Kaka Dossabhoy Hirachand and anr, Ramanlal and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4616-21—N C Dalal and Co, Malsi Kanji v Nandulal Ramdhan and ors, Madhowji and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S, Motilal Fulchand v Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia, Mulla and M.

1275-22—Mulla and M, Lalji Dayal v Mathuradas Haribhai, Soonderdas and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram Yeshwant Ghansham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2558-21—Wadia G and Co, Kedarmul Bharmal v Burjorji Bomanji Jussawalla, Edgelow G W and Co.

3757-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Hamed Haji Dada, M B Chothia and Co.

3763-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Gani Mahomed Jetporewalla, M B Chothia and Co.

4116-21—Tyabji D and Co, Prataprai Mulji Mooni v N S Trustworthy and Co., Soonderdas and Co., Chitnis K and M.

898-20—Malvi M R and Co, Jatashanker Manishanker Dave v Bai Awabai widow and another, Mulla and M.

1232-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morbi. v Currim Jivan, Payne and Co.

1193-22—Little and Co., Shaw Wallace and Co v Damoder Devidas, N C Dalal and Co.

1406-22—Little and Co., Shaw Wallace and Co v Bhagwandas Cullianji, Ferreira and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

(In Division Court No. 49.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

1893-19—Patell and Ezekiel, D Mohanlal and Co a firm v Ishwardas Gorakhram and ors, Jamshedji R and D, Part heard.

1896-19—Patell and Ezekiel, D Mohanlal and Co a firm v Chambamal Divanchand and ors, Jamshedji R and D.

84-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen a firm v Nanalal Bansidhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

2075-21—Dubash and Co, Chunniram Motilal a firm v Narrottamdas Motichand a firm, Jamshedji R and D.

4164-22—Chitnis K and M, Dr Eruchshaw Jamshedji Hakim v Shamsudin Mahomedali Bandukwalla, Khanderao L and M.

747-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji v Govindji Vassunji and anr, Mulji Tha and Co.

1150-22—Madhowji and Co, Gordhandas Khetsey v Rahim Ramjanally and ors, Malvi M R and Co, Mulla and M, Matubhai J and M, M B Chothia and Co.

1339-22—Madhowji and Co, Karsondas Ranchoddas a firm and anr v Rahim Ramjanali and ors, Malvi M R and Co, Matubhai J and M, M B Chothia and Co.

3474-20—Motichand and D, Wadilal Purshotamdas and Co v Tulsidas Tejpal a firm, Jamshedji R and D.

4734-22—Little and Co, The Autogenous Welding and Repair Works v Maneckshaw Framji Mistry, Pandia and Co.

1716-22—Dabholker and Co, Dattatrya Hari Tendulkur and ors v Radhabai widow and ors, Manilal and Kher.

2999-20—Mehta L and Co, Damodhar Dharamsey and Co a firm v Esufally Allibhoy, Shroff and V.

2548-20—Merwanji K and Co, Maneckji Rustomji Oliji v Kawasji Burjorji Ghadially.

2765-20—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Vithaldas Thakerseydas a firm v Pratapchand Gulabchand Zaveri, Hiralal Tha and Co.

3055-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos v Rajabally Joomabhoy a firm, Smetham B and L.

3118-20—Jehangir and S, Chimanlal Mansukhram Shah v Messrs Need and Co a firm.

2695-22—Merwanji K and Co, Trebbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v Shaik Adam Hassonally Vasi, Payne and Co.

2706-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, R M Dordi v A P Bhawnagri and anr, Captain and V.

2805-20—Amin and D, Madhowji Kanji v Vithal Atmaram a firm and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Judah and S.

2990-20—Kanga and S, Mulchand Vrijvallabhdas Kinkhabwalla v Natwarlal Keshavlal Zaveri.

2991-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Hiralal Venilal Mehta v Edulji Jivanji Sopariwalla, Merwanji K and Co, For postponement.

2992-20—Wadia G and Co, Abdul Husein Abdul Karim and ors v Haji Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Chandiwalla.

3285-20—Payne and Co, Wardhman Amarchand and another v Nathumal Gambhirmal, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

(In the Divn. Court No. 37.)

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

Re Indian Arbitration Act—Application 38-21—Malvi M R and Co v Mulraj Dawaltram, Dhunji Dewsey, Madhowji.

Re Indian Arbitration Act—Application 38-21—Madhowji and Co. v. Mulraj Dawaltram, Dhunji Dewsey, Malvi M R and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1763-22—Thakordas and Co, Akubhai Kuverji Patel and Co v Haridas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2376-22—Crawford B and Co, H K Habs v R K Motishaw and Co a firm, Amarchand and Mangaldas.

3033—Mulji T and Co., Vithalram Parajram v B B and C I Ry, Crawford B and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

4465-22—Payne and Co., Mathuradas Gokuldas v Durgadutt Ramnivas, Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

369-21—Dikshit M and Co., Ardeshir Rustomji Subedar v The Perfect Pottery Co, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3479-20—Malvi M R and Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v H M Chowna and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

3490-20—Mulla and M, Sir Hakamchand and Dalivia Cottage and Oil Mills Ltd and anr v The Akola and Mid-India Spg Wvg and Mfg Co and anr, Kanga and S.

3491-20—Jamshedji R and D, J K Shah a firm v Hargowandas Ranchhordas a firm, Soonderdas and Co, 2-10-22.

462-21—Matubhai J and M, Hirji Hormusji Kanga v Syed Hussein Syed Karmali alias Bassu Miya, Judah and Solomon.

843-21—Bhaishanker K and G, The Advocate-General v Bai Suntake widow, Raghavaya N and Co.

2314-19—Unwalla P and P, Kaikhusru Framji Shroff v Khoja Velsi Deoraj, Mulla and M.

3725-20—Bhaishanker K and G, C Framji and Co a firm v Noor Mahomed Hussein and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

committed the offence, convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1000, in default to six months' hard labour.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

The accused was, next, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of three diamonds belonging to another complainant and valued at Rs. 1,275.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default to six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT MUSTAN TANK.

On Thursday at 10-30 a.m. a fire broke out in a corrugated iron shed situate at Mustan Tank Cross Road belonging to Mulla Nazmuddin Ibrahimji.

The fire seems to have originated in the compartment rented to one Tribhowan Damodar who had stored a quantity of old cotton waste. The fire soon spread to adjoining compartment belonging to Dawood Abba who kept a fire wood depot.

Fire engines from different parts of the city soon repaired to the scene and brought the fire under control by 1 p.m. The damage is estimated at Rs. 25,000. The cause of fire is not known.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, relinquished charge of his office as Acting Judge of the High Court at Bombay on Saturday the 21st October.

The Hon. Sir Norman C. Macleod, Kt., resumed charge and the Hon. Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Kt., relinquished charge respectively of the office of the High Court at Bombay and that the Hon. Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Kt., resumed charge of the office of Puisne Judge the Court at Bombay on the 23rd October.

Mr. Abdul Ghafur Khan is appointed provisionally as Consul for Afghanistan at Karachi.

Mr. A. W. S. Barnard is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent of Police with effect from the 14th August.

Mr. A. E. Caffin, Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton and Mr. J. E. V. Mason are appointed to be Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, LL.B., on return from leave, will act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. G. K. Kale, LL.B.

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Vasudev, LL.B. on return from leave will act as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Thana, vice Mr. R. R. Sane, LL.B., reverting.

Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S., on relief is appointed Assistant Judge and Additional Session Judge, Poona.

Mr. Didar Hussein Khan Allahdad Khan was appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind, in addition to his own duties as Inspector of Police, during the absence of Mr. Tejumal Naraindas Mansukhani on leave.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., is appointed District and Sessions Judge, vice Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., deceased.

Mr. S. E. Histed, an Inspector of Police in Sind, is appointed to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service as a special case and is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation.

Mr. S. A. Hattrangadi, on return from leave, to be Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur and Dahiwadi.

Mr. C. G. Kharkar, on relief, to be Joint Subordinate Judge of Tasgaon and Vita.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kolaba, to be Assistant Settlement Officer for the revision settlement of the Pen Taluka (including Nagothna Mahal) and the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District for a period of one year in addition to his ordinary duties.

Major C. H. B. Wilson on return to duty on 18th December 1922 to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Kharakhoda Sub-Division vice Mr. C. H. W. Lake, reverting.

Mr. R. Honner, on return from leave to be Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Kanara Sub-division, vice Mr. F. W. J. Marshall, reverting.

Mr. C. N. Mehta, LL.B., to be President of the Tribunal of Arbitration for the Vile Parle Town Planning Scheme No. II, vice Mr. G. K. Kale, with effect from the date on which the former took charge from the latter of the office of District Judge, Thana.

Lieutenant-Commander (temporary Commander) A. G. Kinch, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, is confirmed in the appointment of Commander of the Yard-Bombay Dockyard, with effect from the 16th August 1922, vice Commander P. C. H. Lane, Royal Indian Marine, vacated.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., has been appointed by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay vice Mr. R. P. Masani, resigned.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, O.B.E., I.C.S., is appointed Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Remembrancer of Legal Affiairs and Secretary to Government, Legal Department, vice Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S. on relief, to be Deputy Secretary to Government, Legal Department.

Mr. J. L. Pinto, D.P.H., to assume charge of Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, in addition to his present duties, vice Mr. A. da Gama, D.P.H. proceeding on leave.

Mr. M. T. Anklesaria, L.M. & S., to act as Honoary Obstetric Physician at the Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospital, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. K. M. Dubash, L.M. & S., F.R.C.S.I.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. V. Betts, M.B. (Lond.) I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Nasik, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. McDonald, M.B., C.M., (Edin.) I.M.S.

On return from leave Mr. V. M. Griffiths is appointed Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, vice Mr. F. Wright, Superintending Engineer, permitted to retire from the service.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gole charged Taverchand Ramchand, a jewellery broker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of diamonds, earrings etc. valued at Rs. 19,771 belonging to Natwarlal Narsindas, the complainant.

Mr. K. D. Thakore, pleader appeader for the complainant; while Mr. N. N. Saher, bar-at-law, defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the complainant was a dealer in jewellery. He gave to the accused various articles of jewellery for sale. The accused neither paid the money nor gave satisfactory replies about them and consequently a complaint was lodged with the Police. The accused was arrested and on his information the articles of jewellery were recovered from different persons with whom he had pledged them.

The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate having regard to the fact that the accused had been a respectable broker till he

BENGAL RELIEF.

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The public functions arranged in honour of Lieut.-Governor and Lady Craddock prior to their departure from Rangoon include a dinner by the non-official members of the Legislative Council and a Municipal garden party.

A report has been received at Delhi of a sharp encounter with a gang of Kakar raiders at Saggar 44 miles north-west of Loralai on the 20th instant. A party of Mardanzai Kakar Scouts got into touch with the gang and during ensuing action Lal Khan Mardanzai the leader of the gang was wounded and captured and Payo another notorious raider was killed. The scouts had no casualties. (A. P.).

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

RAJKOT TEAM Vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The above fixture, which was concluded yesterday, ended without a definite result unlike the two preceding matches played by the Rajkot Team. As reported already in these columns, the visitors going in first closed their account at 362 for 8 wickets on the first day and put their opponents in to make up the heavy deficit as best they could. The Islam Gymkhana could only reply with just half the balance against them, and thus being 173 still short had to follow on with none too cheery prospects in view. G. M. Shaikh and K. Tamboowalla rose to the occasion, however and not only pulled their side out of the fire but also put the chances of a final result on a controvertible basis. Both played a fine innings and carried out their bats for 90 and 47 respectively when stumps were drawn. The extras conceded were the third best contribution to the score which, for the loss of 6 wickets, was 59 runs in excess of the deficit. H. H. the Thakoresaheb bagged four out of the six wickets in the follow on. The match thus ended in a draw.

The score was:

Rajkot Team—1st Innings (for 8 wkts.) ... 362

ISLAM GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

	Runs.
H Masieh b Deoji	4
I Shakoor b Ramji	28
G M Shaikh b H H the Thakore	21
Botawala st b H H the Thakore	38
K H Contractor (capt.) c Vyas b Deoji	4
S G Rasool played on b Deoji	3
Shaikh Mahmud b Chayya	11
K Tamboowala st b H H the Thakore	24
F Lotia c Misra b Ramji	16
P B Irfani not out	15
A G Kazi b Ramji	5
Extras	22
Total	189

ISLAM GYMKHANA—2nd Innings.

Follow On.

	Runs.
H Masieh c Chayya b H H the Thakore	4
F Lotia c Misra b H H the Thakore	1
I Shakoor c Misra b H H the Thakore	3
G M Shaikh not out	90
Botawala b H H the Thakore	9
K H Contractor played on b Ramji	6
S G Rasool run out	25
K Tamboowala not out	47
Rest—did not bat.	
Extras	34
Total (for 6 wkts.)	202

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The probable starters for the Manchester Toreadore (Carslake), Monarch (Jelliss), November Handicap are as follows:—Eaglehawk (Gray), Irish Belfry (Childs) Orpi (Thwaites), Crevasse (Gardner), Arravale (Donoghue), Ceylonese (Lister), Brinklow (Wragg), Ugly Duckling (Blank), Elunyd (Smyrke), Jazz Band (Blank), Quilp (Leach).

M. C. C. Vs. GRAHAMSTOWN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Grahamstown (Cape Colony).—Grahamstown playing fifteen men against the M. C. C. have made 79 runs for 6. The rain stopped the play.

POONA DIST. WAR MEMORIAL.

UNVEILING CEREMONY BY THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay in the course of his speech at the unveiling of the Poona District War Memorial on the 23rd instant 1922 said:—

Many of us have seen how in England itself each little country village has a memorial to its dead, and each town its larger memorial where the relatives of the fallen men keep fresh by constant and evergreen tokens of flowers the deeds of self-sacrifice that have preserved for them independence, peace and liberty itself. You, Sir, have told us how in other parts of the Presidency these memorials are similarly being erected. So that we are to-day but adding one more link to that golden girdle of grateful remembrances which encircles all the Empire—be it in England, in India, in Canada, South Africa or in furthest Australia.

The Mahrattas, Mussulmans and others who were recruited from this district fought on many fronts, in Mesopotamia where the 103rd, 110th and 117th were besieged in Kut el Amara; in Palestine, in East Africa and in Egypt, and those of us who served alongside them on these fronts know well their gallant record of devotion and endurance.

More than 2,000 years ago a great orator on an occasion not dissimilar from this said:

"Heroes have the whole earth for their tomb; and in lands far from their own where the column with the epitaph declares it there is enshrined in every breast a record unwritten, with no tablet to preserve it except that of the heart."

So with this column and this epitaph today: so may it ever stand a simple sign and a reverend record of duty firmly done and of an endurance that death did not conquer—a memorial of the past and a pledge of the future.

CONVICTION OF MAULVIES.

HYDERABAD (Sind) Nov 22.

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TO-DAY.
Friday the 24th November, 1922,
at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Also
AUCTION SALE
of
UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS
at
WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RY.
on
THURSDAY, the 30th November 1922
at 2 p. m. (S.T.)

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TO WAKE UP A LAZY LIVER

For "liverishness," constipation, biliousness, headache, drowsiness, bad complexion, etc., try drinking before breakfast a little Alkia Saltrates dissolved in plain water. Feel fit as a prize fighter all day.

When you sleep the heart immediately slows down and then the sluggish moving blood deposits greasy and acidulus poisons —toxins— throughout the system Next morning the blood flows more rapidly again, but cannot flush out all the impurities accumulated overnight. That means a clogged liver and constipation, "the beginning of all disease." So poisons are sucked into the blood through thousands of absorbent intestinal glands. It saps the body's only reserves against disease. You have headache, and often ache all over. The toxins reach the brain, hence that tired languorous, don't-care-feeling. Blemished and yellow complexion, sour-stomach, indigestion, furred tongue, bad taste and breath, feverness and despondency are other symptoms. Heart depressants, pain-deadening drugs and pills afford only temporary relief, and powerful cathartic medicines collect in the tissues. Calomel (mercury) even attacks the bones.

You should thoroughly cleanse the whole system by washing out all the poisons in the morning. Then your body acts better, same as a fire burns better with soot cleared from chimney. Ask your chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates, and take before breakfast and once after the noon or evening meal, a teaspoonful of this dissolved in a half tumbler of plain water. The before-breakfast dose promptly washes out all mucous and acidulous poisons from entire intestinal tract, leaving the way clear to receive properly digested food. The saltrated water also reaches the liver by absorption, thus stimulating that organ and removing any congestion or sluggishness. This remarkable Alkia Saltrates compound is practically tasteless, also harmless as sugar, in any quantity, and it never gripes. Children love it, especially with a little sugar added. It is probably the greatest solvent and eliminant known to science, and its amazing curative properties will make you a crank on the subject of internal cleanliness.—C.N.H.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Friday, November 24, 1922.

"SLOTH AND LETHARGY."

Dr. Syed Mahmud, of Patna, in an interview with a press representative, is reported to have said that "if Indians continued preaching the case of khaddar alone, after the Gaya Congress no one would listen to them. A change was essentially necessary. If they could get 50,000 volunteers they should take up the aggressive programme of last December again. But, the prospects of this programme being slender, entry into the Councils with a solid majority—about which there was no doubt—and with an obstructive programme, was the second best suggestion and only alternative. Fresh life must be created. The work of the last two years must not be undone by lethargy and sloth such as they were witnessing at present and which was bound to continue if they pursued only the constructive programme." They have not been pursuing the constructive programme; that is the trouble; and Dr. Syed Mahmud in fact admits as much when he complains of "lethargy and sloth." No one could truly define the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi as "the preaching of khaddar alone"—where khaddar is the symbol of so much besides —and if it has been reduced to that, the present exponents of the programme, not the programme, are to blame for it. Dr. Syed Mahmud has just come out of prison, and perhaps he does not know the hopes placed by the country on the Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee, which was expected to show and prepare the way for a fresh effort to attain the goal of Non-Coopration, attainment of which must be a condition precedent of entry into Councils unless the whole profession of the movement hitherto is to be stultified. The country was eager for the report of the Committee, but it was delayed for months after the inquiry was complete, and when it came, it was in the nature of a damper on the country's fire. Instead of an exhortation to be up and doing, a long, verbose, invertebrate and altogether inconclusive statement was at last presented to the public, which far from giving hope exhaled despair—despair for leaders who could so mistake the country's need, and had so little sense of their responsibility as leaders as to make their differences known at such a moment, to divide the nation's strength. We have a great affection and respect for Dr. Mahmud, and we can fully understand his feeling of disgust at the lethargy and sloth he finds in place of the enthusiasm which prevailed when he retired to prison. But the people are not to blame. It is the leaders who have failed to rouse enthusiasm. Instead of working simply, as Mahatma did, they have been wasting their own and the nation's time over an inquiry which could have been finished in month, and over an inane report which, if they had devoted the same time and energy to the work of organisation, need never have been uttered.

They have been wasting time—a thing Mahatma Gandhi never did—and the people are naturally disheartened. This, and this alone, we verily believe, accounts for the phenomenon which Dr. Mahmud too hastily describes as sloth and lethargy. They have failed to work the miracles Mahatma Gandhi worked, because they put their faith in words, not deeds. And it is the faith in words, if we mistake not, which attracts them towards the Councils, which have no doubt attractions for the orator and skilled debater, who finds little scope for his peculiar genius in constructive work. Dr. Syed Mahmud concluded his remarks by saying that the Congress and Khilafat Conference must both give one mandate allowing entry into Councils for the purpose only of obstruction. "Must" is a strong word, easy to use, but often difficult to justify. We do not believe that either the Congress or the Khilafat Conference will give such a mandate; but, whatever the Congress may do the Khilafat Conference, being a religious body, cannot sanction a political expedient which involves dishonesty. To take the oath of allegiance as a councillor with the intention of wrecking the Councils would be rank dishonesty. The end and object of Non-Cooperation, as we understand it, was and is by certain expedients, of which the boycott of Councils is one and the boycott of foreign cloth another, to secure the political conditions which are essential to honest cooperation with the Government. The Khilafat Question may—we hope it will—be settled in the next few weeks. There remains the question of Swaraj—which we should define, for purposes of cooperation, as the separation of the Government of India from the Government of England in the same way that the Government of Australia is separated from the Government of England. The British in India and in England cherish absurd notions with regard to India's aim in this respect. It was for that reason that Mahatma Gandhi, on his way to prison, said: "Put the Englishmen and the Moderates at their ease"! Who has been obeying the injunction, which, with the other injunction to concentrate on Khaddar—i. e. on the boycott of foreign cloth—gives India a clear policy? It is to tighten the boycott, and at the same time make the settlement easy and desirable for the opponents. If that policy had been followed zealously and conscientiously in the months since Mahatma Gandhi's experiment, India would have been very near to Swaraj now, and full of enthusiasm instead of showing signs of lethargy and sloth, and those who wish to enter the Councils would soon have been able to do so in all honour and goodwill. To enter them in the way at present proposed by a section of the Congress leaders seems to us dishonest, and certain to breed racial hatred which Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation would wipe out of politics. Non-Cooperation is emphatically not a movement for the mere annoyance of the British. It is a movement for the edification of the Indian. Its political aims are definite and, until they are attained, we cannot see how recognition of the Councils can be made without a loss of that independence and that dignity which Mahatma Gandhi's movement does promote. It seems to us that the real aims of Non-Cooperation are being lost sight of in the desire to cause some slight annoyance to opponents, at the very time when they are close in sight. We hope they will not be lost sight of at the Gaya Congress.

THE STATUS OF SIWTZERLAND

The report labelled "unconfirmed" which we published in a Reuter's telegram, to the effect that it was intended to set up an inter-Allied censorship of news concerning the Peace Conference at Lausanne is of a nature to amaze the world and to arouse misgivings in the breast of every man and woman who can boast of Swiss nationality. That nationality is something to boast of, for Switzerland has been a refuge for the friends of freedom, and her stout assertion of her independence and neutrality on more than one occasion has won for her the admiration of all friends of freedom. But what would be her status, if this unconfirmed report were verified and an Inter-Allied censorship controlled the news sent out from the capital of the Swiss canton of Vaud precisely as an Inter-Allied censorship controlled the news sent out from Constantinople when the Capital of Turkey was in the military occupation of the Allies? The feelings of the Turks and their supporters, already embittered by the suggestion of duplicity in the resolve of the Allied delegates to keep their policy a secret from them while presumably allowing the *Little Entente*, of which Greece is a member, to have perfect knowledge of it, would naturally be embittered against Switzerland, for the invitation to a Conference in a neutral country presupposes equal treatment for the parties to the said conference. An Inter-Allied censorship, to be effective, would have to have a measure of control over the Swiss Posts and Telegraphs which is generally reckoned an infringement of the sovereign independence of a nation and, if granted as a favour to the Allies, would certainly constitute a breach of that meticulous neutrality for which Switzerland is justly famous. We hope that this amazing report will remain unconfirmed. It ought to be denied in the most public manner by the Allied delegates.

Notes of the Day

"His Highness," The Khalifa.

An unconfirmed report states that the Khalifa of the Muslims will be styled no longer "His Imperial Majesty" but simply "His Highness." This, if true, will strike our Indian princes as a terrible indignity, though it will not at all diminish the Majesty which is inherent in the office of Khalifa and Imam of all the Muslims. It would be a mistake if every Highness should on that account suppose himself the equal of His Highness the Khalifa, a mistake which, if acted on, might lead to disconcertion and dismay. As a matter of fact, we do not for a moment believe that the new Khalifa will be styled "His Highness," but the report will surely cause a flutter in the Indian dovecote, where we can imagine the inquiry: "How many guns is he allowed?" "Is he a Knight, or only C.S.I. or C.I.E.?" Such questions are of course inapposite, the Khalifa of the Muslims, however he may be addressed, remaining now, as ever, absolutely supreme in the Muslim world, one who grants honours but cannot receive them. "His Highness" would, in his case, be for once appropriate, for there is none above him, under Allah; and yet he is the brother of the poorest of the Muslimin.

The Viceroy's Council.

The announcement regarding the appointments to the Viceroy's Executive Council will cause considerable excitement among our Co-operating friends. Sir Muhammad Shafi will take over the Law Membership from Dr. Sapru when he vacates his office at the beginning of next year. Sir Muhammad Shafi will shine as Law Member no better or worse than he has shone as Education Member. Mr. A. C. Chatterji, I.C.S., will take his place temporarily from that date. Why temporarily, it is difficult to see unless it is intended to reduce the number of Executive Councillors as a result of the Inchcape Enquiry. If, however, Mr. Chatterji is to act temporarily until a European Civilian is appointed in his place, no arrangement could be more unfair, having regard especially to the fact that Mr. Chatterji's superior claims were unjustly ignored when Mr. Innes was appointed in the place vacated by Sir Thomas Holland. The appointment of a Civilian, whether Indian or non-Indian, as a Member of the Viceroy's Cabinet, is an anomaly. But, then, the whole system of Government is an anomaly and so long as it continues and non-official Co-operators, when appointed to the Councils, generally become more bureaucratic than Civilians, there is no reason why Mr. Chatterji should not receive his due.

Floods and Railway Embankments.

In the fetish the Government of India have made of railways, they have ignored the magnificent river system of India, described by Sir Alfred Lyall as arteries leading to the political heart of India, Delhi. The engineer Bradley, asked as to why rivers existed, is reported to have said, "To make canals." Our latter-day engineers have gone one better and for them rivers exist only to be dammed. Bengal, which has the largest mileage of waterways, has suffered most from the amateurish adventures of railway engineers. Bridges have to be built to span rivers but it is also necessary to keep a sufficient number of passages for the water of swollen rivers to pass through. Instead, the Government, acting on the advice of its engineering experts, have followed in Bengal the policy of damming water courses by earthwork instead of providing culverts, with a view to effect preliminary saving in capital outlay. Mr. J. Chaudhury, M.L.A., who recently undertook a tour of investigation in the flood-stricken districts of Bengal, has issued a note in which he brings home the extent to which railway embankments have been responsible for the disaster. In the course of his note he says:—"I invite attention to the fact that from Santahar to Parbatipur, from Parbatipur to Kaunia Junction, from Kaunia to Bogra, and Bogra to Santahar, the railway embankments form the four sides of a parallelogram and the country inside has been practically converted by them into a water reservoir." This and similar water reservoirs have introduced malaria in Bengal. More, during years of heavy rain as in 1918 and recently, it is inevitable that the rising water in these embankment-dogged areas should submerge villages. The oldest men of Bogra told Mr. Chaudhury that "never before the construction of the railway line had they seen a flood similar to that of 1918 and never known such devastation as has been caused by the recent floods." The recent disaster could have been averted if the Railway Board had profited by the lesson of 1918, but they did not. Mr. Chaudhury says that the ryot can sue the Secretary of State for the damage caused to their crops by the insane policy of the Railway Board. We do not know that, but in view of the resolution passed by the Bengal Legislative Council appointing a Committee to investigate into the causes of floods in Bengal, public opinion should emphatically express itself and see to it that the Committee does not turn out to be one more costly farce.

Social Obstacles.

An Englishwoman of the name of Irene Burn has written a special article in the "Manchester Guardian" describing the horrid difficulties encountered by her class in bringing about racial reconciliation. She gives a pen-picture of the Zenana Clubs in the Punjab where the wives of English officers mix with patrician ladies of Indian stock. She is hardly complimentary to her Indian sisters and her account betrays the real difficulty of free association. She writes about a social function:—

> "Indian ladies are fond of music, and carry about from room to room an instrument like a tiny harmonium. A song from an Englishwoman would always be followed by an Indian contribution. I never could understand these Indian songs, which were always in dialect, and I heard long afterwards that during a time of unrest the smiling little butterflies had chanted verses of the rankest sedition and of terrible obscenities with regard to the English women, who sat politely trying to listen and to translate."

The time refers to the halcyon days of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, in 1919. The allegation that Indian ladies of the Zenana Club chanted verses of the "rankest sedition and of terrible obscenities," requires hardly any notice. The writer was fooled by some talebearer and she avidly devoured the fable that Indian women are wastrels enough to hum "terrible obscenities", a species of literature which, by the way, is more scanty in the East than the writer in her innocence, supposes. And the term butterfly for woman is itself borrowed.

Snobs as Persecutors.

We refrain from commenting on the genesis of such credulity. The question of social obstacles between Indian and European, however, requires closer scrutiny, and it is perhaps best illustrated by the recital of an incident during the time of unrest. In 1919, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhari of Lahore was deported along with other local leaders under the benignant sway of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. On the 17th of April, after the Jallianwalla carnage, the ladies of the Lahore Purdah Club decided to outcast the wife of Pundit Chaudhari on the irretrievable ground that she was his wife. Lady O'Dwyer, president of course of the Club, issued a letter: "I should like the Committee of the Purdah Club here to consider at once the desirability of first giving the Chaudhrani the opportunity of resigning her membership of our Purdah Club before taking steps to remove her name from the list of members. It is obvious that the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor cannot belong to the same Club as the wife of Chaudhari Rambhuj Dutt." It was a mercy that an executive-writ of judicial separation had not been issued. Prompt in obedience to the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Committee of the Purdah Club issued a notice on Shrimati Saraladevi in the following terms of stern ostracism:—"We the English and Indian members of the Committee of the Lahore Purdah Club, in consequence of what has happened, consider that your name should no longer appear among its members, and understand from this that you will not be in future welcome to any of our meetings." The expulsion order was signed by a few Indian women as well, to make it more artistic. We may add that one of the ladies who treated Shrimati Saraladevi as an untouchable, through the offence of her being the wife of an eminent Indian patriot, is to-day one of the foremost orators of the Y.W.C.A. movement in India, intent on Christian charity in the land. The demoralising influence of su: "Select Society" needs no demonstration; but a concrete incident is far more eloquent of truth than even to columns of unjust insinuations in the "Manchester Guardian."

Agriculture in China.

In China, as in India, agriculture has been a key industry from time immemorial, and we read in old books how the Emperor of the Celestials used to plough in person surrounded by his Mandarins at the opening of each agricultural season. The peasants are intensely attached to their small holdings and the desire to improve their rural surroundings is very keen among them, which incidentally disposes of the myth that Chinese civilisation is particularly static. The ignorance of the farmers and their poverty, however, are serious handicaps in improving the crude methods of farming which are still followed in that country. When China was thrown open to the foreigners, the Western capitalist came on the scene like a good Samaritan, with an unbounded enthusiasm for Chinese agriculture. Whether the milk of human kindness was solely responsible for the proffered hand of friendship or the genesis of the capitalist's enthusiasm has to be sought in utilitarian motives, the contempt for everything Chinese, and the adoration of everything Western as the pink of perfection with which he entered on his task, spelled the ruin of his ambitious plans. In good time he found out his mistake even as George Primrose learnt that before he could teach the Dutchmen English, the latter must teach him Dutch first. Chinese agriculture was studied, the scientific value of the traditions on which it was based discovered and a policy of introducing only such crops and implements as were best suited to local conditions, adopted.

Cotton Improvement.

Cotton being a commercial crop is naturally receiving much attention at the hands of agricultural authorities in China. The failure of this crop, last year, led almost to the closing of many of the cotton mills in China and the situation could only be tided over by importing cotton worth over twenty million dollars from America and India. The University of Nanking has been promoting cotton improvement for the last three years with the support of the China Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association and the Cotton Mill-Owners' Association of China. As the Shanghai correspondent of "Capital" says: "By organising what was probably the most elaborate system ever established of roguing out bad cotton plants and carefully selecting and breeding good ones, it had been possible to produce this year large seed fields that display a uniform character and quality that is superior in each case to the product with which work began." The new variety is an improvement in quality on that previously produced. Two other improved varieties of Chinese cotton have been developed. The way in which cotton workers are recruited is also interesting —

> "The training of cotton workers at the University has been carried on systematically with different types of men. During the past year four assistants were University graduates, ten were University students, eight were student paying their own way and working for the experience, eight were special workmen brought from different places to learn methods of cotton farming or ginning so that they may take charge of places elsewhere. In the summer school also a class of thirty devoted intensive study to problems of cotton culture."

The Department of Agriculture in our Presidency, under the able direction of Dr. Mann, carried out some experiments in the direction of developing Egyptian cotton, but the attempts, on Dr. Mann's own admission, have been far from successful. If the Central Agricultural Institute at Pusa will show a tithe of the energy displayed by the Universities of China which people are wont to regard as a sleepy hollow, it will not take long for the entire aspect of Indian agriculture to change for the better.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

DEMONSTRATORS PREVENTED FROM SEEING PREMIER

INTERVIEW WITH LABOUR MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

There was police activity throughout the morning in the neighbourhood of Whitehall in anticipation of a demonstration by the unemployed attempting to force an interview with the Premier. The police, mounted and on foot, came in from all parts of the Metropolis, and took up positions in Whitehall and Trafalgar Square a few feet apart from each other. Groups of idlers were regularly moved on, and preparation was made against all eventualities.

Measures taken to enforce the regulation not to permit a demonstration of the unemployed west of Waterloo Bridge included the shutting, at one in the afternoon, of the iron gates to Scotland Yard from the Embankment and from Whitehall, and the wooden gates at the Whitehall-end of Downing Street. These were absolutely closed to the public, and only opened to permit the mounted police to enter.

The Police strategically separated the procession from the deputation at the Waterloo Bridge. A deputation of 51 marched to Whitehall Gardens which were closely guarded, and, from their number, six, including a Sheffield clergyman, were selected for an interview. The deputation requested that proceedings be held in private. They stayed with Sir Montague Barlow for half an hour and at the conclusion of the interview the secretary of the unemployed asserted that the conversation with the Labour Minister had proved abortive.

10,000 DEMONSTRATORS.

A feature of the demonstration was the overwhelming display of the police who were strongly posted throughout the West End, and had reserves hidden at various vantage points. The demonstrators were estimated at 10,000 instead of 100,000, as was forecasted yesterday evening. For the most part they were of wretched physique and despairing demeanour. From Waterloo Bridge they went to Hyde Park, and met the deputation after its return form the interview.

DETERMINED TO SEE PREMIER.

The leader, addressing the men, said the interview had been abortive because Mr. Bonar Law was absent. They meant to see the Premier even if marchers from the North had to stay in London and throw themselves on the rates of the city. Enormous crowds of spectators lined the streets, anticipating trouble after the fuss which had been made in the papers about the demonstration, but there was no disorder.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford), Nov. 23.

A deputation of 60 men representing various bands of the unemployed from provincial towns was received on Wednesday afternoon by Sir Montagu Barlow, Minister of Labour. In view of the fact that a certain section of the unemployed was reported to be determined to demand an interview with the Premier himself, police precautions were taken to meet such a contingency. No untoward incident however occurred. Though a large number of the unemployed assembled on the embankment they made no attempt to reach Downing Street but moved in an orderly procession to Hyde Park where speeches were delivered.

IDLE FOR THREE YEARS.

STATE OF BRITISH UNEMPLOYED

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Threat of a greater march of unemployed on London if they did not get something tangible was uttered to-day by Mr. Tom Dingeey, leader of a deputation of fifty unemployed, who met the Ministars of Labour and Health who were accompanied by high officials.

The official report shows that the interview consisted of a constantly reiterated demand for the presence of Mr. Bonar Law and the unsuccessful attempts of the embarrassed Ministers to persuade the deputation to state their demands. The spokesmen of the unemployed incidentlly urged that the question to-day was one of the most vital things the world have ever known and declared that the majority of the unemployed had been idle for three years and had arrived at a stage when they were no longer prepared to put up with it. They disavowed any intention to cause trouble, but stated that they were determined to stay in London until they saw the Premier.

The Ministers finally promised to report the matter to the Cabinet.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

FINAL STATE OF PARTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Subject to the slight modification consequent on discrepant descriptions of the political labelling of a few members of the House of Commons, notably Liberals and Independents, the final state of the parties is:—

Conservatives—346.

Labour—142, (including four Cooperatives).

Liberals—58

National Liberals—57, and

Independents (including two nationalists, one Communist, one Sinn Feiner and one Prohibitionist)—10

THE TRUTH IS OUT.

HOW GURU-KA-BAGH MAHANT LEASED LAND

TAHSILDAR'S ALLEGED MANOEUVRING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 22.

The Audasin Mahant Mandal have addressed a letter to Mahant Sunder Das of Gurukabagh asking him what authority he has to lease his lands, to Sir Gangaram, Lahore, when he had already made over the land to them a few days ago. They threaten the Mahant that legal proceedings would be taken against him.

MAHANT'S REPLY.

In reply the Mahant admits of having handed his lands over to Audasi Mahant Mandal and denies all knowledge of any subsequent lease. He states that a Tahsildar of Ajnala obtained his signature to certain papers without his cognisance of their contents. The papers the Tahsildar forwarded to the headquarters without his knowledge and the announcement that they contain a lease has not been made by his permission.

AKALI PRISONER.

IN A PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 22.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee state that Subedar Amar Singh, in jail in connection with the Gurukabagh affair, has had his jaw broken by a stone thrown at him by a responsible European officer for shouting Sat Shri Akal and that he now lies in the Mianwali jail in a precarious condition and unable to take food.

SIKH GURUDWAR AT RAMDAS.

At a place called Ramdas about 25 miles from Amritsar there is a Sikh Gurudwara erected in memory of Baba Budha Sahib, a famous Sikh Saint who lived during the time of the early Gurus. The S. G. P. C. now claim this Gurudwara and all property connected thereto. They state that the Mahant of this Gurudwara, Raghbir Singh by name, has made over everything to them by making the following public announcement yesterday:—

"I declare it this morning in the presence of the congregation assembled before Sri Akal Takht (Golden Temple Amritsar) that out of my own free will I make over the *Sewa* of the Gurudwara at Ramdas to the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandak Committee. The Committee can manage and have full control over the Gurudwaaa and the property connected with it. I deem myself very lucky in having to-day got the opportunity of making this onerous duty over to the *panth* after discharging it for nearly twenty five years.

Subsequent to this announcement the S. G. P. C. state that in future they will manage the Gurudwara and all its property.

SIKH LEADERS' CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 22.

Twelve more defence witnesses were examined to-day in the Sikh leaders' case. Almost all bore testimony to having attended the Dewan of January 31st when a settlement was made between the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and the Mahant of Gurukabagh. Some of them deposed to having seen people cutting wood unmolested from the disputed land.

Shamshere Bahadur Singh arrested for circulating pro-Akali posters was discharged by the court to-day. Judgment on Kirpa Singh, Manager of the press that printed the posters, was reserved until to-morrow.

AKALI EDITOR SENTENCED.

Jamutsingh, Editor of the "Akali to Pardesi," arrested on two counts under section 117 C. P. C. for circulating certain posters was sentenced to-day to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 460 fine in default six months' further rigorous.

SIR C. S. BAYLEY.

REAPPOINTED MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Sir C. S. Bayley has been reappointed member of Council of India for a further pediod.

NEW GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Berlin Nov. 23.—Von Rosenberg, Minister in Copenhagen, has been appointed Foreign Minister in the Cuno Cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Berlin.—Herr Oeser, Governor of Saxony, has been appointed Minister of the Interior in Herr Cuno's Cabinet.

100 MINERS ENTOMBED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Birmingham (Alabama).—A hundred miners are reported to be entombed as the result of an explosion in the Woodward iron mine at Dolomite.

PIRATES LOOT A STEAMER.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Hongkong.—Two Chinese passengers on board the "Suian" were wounded and one is missing. The loot is estimated at 35 thousand dollars. The majority of pirates are believed to be ex-soldiers whose operations were facilitated by the fact that the "Suian" carried no wireless installation.

FRONTIER OF EASTERN THRACE.

ISMET PASHA'S DEMAND.

OPPOSITION OF "LITTLE ENTENTE."

LORD CURZON'S MANOEUVRES.

(From Our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference)

LAUSANNE, Nov. 22.

At the meeting of the Committee on territorial and military questions Ismet Pasha's demand for the 1913 frontier of Eastern Thrace and for a plebiscite met with the opposition of Greece, Yugo-Slavia and Roumania, who propose the 1915 frontier with a demilitarised zone and the rejection of the plebiscite. Ismet reserves his reply to the observations of the Balkan delegates. Curzon, who in September was soliciting the military intervention of Yugo-Slavia and Roumania, but who was prevented by the firm attitude of France, has succeeded by manoeuvres for delaying the Conference in sticking the Allied front and the Balkan *Entente* together again. This opinion is confirmed by this morning's discussions which make one foresee fresh difficulties.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TURKISH DEMANDS.

GREEK OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Lausanne.—The First Commission, yesterday, broached the difficult question of the Capitulations, but the Turks refused to negotiate respecting the Capitulary privileges of third parties.

The Commission, to-day, discussed the Turkish-European frontiers. Lord Curzon, chairman, requested Ismet Pasha to state exactly what Turkey wanted. Ismet Pasha claimed the frontiers of 1913 and a plebiscite in Western Thrace. M. Venizelos declared Greece could only accept the frontiers of 1915, and opposed the plebiscite.

Yugo-Slavia and Rumania urged the fixing of the frontier along the Maritza line with a demilitarised zone on both sides of it, and both the nations opposed the plebiscite.

PLEBISCITE IN WEST THRACE.

ALLIES PRONOUNCE AGAINST TURKISH PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Lausanne.—Although secrecy has been observed regarding this afternoon's deliberations of the First Commission it is learned that the Bulgarian, Stambulinski, proposed the autonomy of West Thrace as the best means of securing a Bulgarian out let to the Aegean. The Allies, subsequently stated their views, and the Turks will reply to-morrow.

It is understood that the Allies have pronounced against the Turkish proposal for a plebiscite in West Thrace at which the Turks were visibly upset.

Stambulinski contended that Bulgaria must have absolutely an unrestricted outlet to the sea. It is understood that the British, French and Italian representatives have unanimously rejected the proposal for the autonomy of West Thrace.

"THE ALLIED ROCK."

GENERAL HARINGTON'S WARNING.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Constantinople.—A serious warning to the Turks was uttered by General Harington whilst attending the Services Boxing Tournamet. He said challenges had lately been made against their position as part of the Allied Forces of Occupation. There was a very real limit to this, and it was perilous to come up against the Allied rock marked "Dangerous". The Allies were a conciliatory people, and had been most patient. However, they were human, and those who were playing with fire should be well advised to obey the referee and break away.

M. POINCARE RETURNS TO PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Paris.—M. Poincare has returned.

SUPERCEDED BY SELAHED DINADIL

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Constantinople.—A secret sitting of the Angora Assembly decided to replace General Rafet Pasha by Selahed Dinadil, Under-Secretary for Defence. The supercession is attributed principally, to General Rafet Pasha's overconciliatiry attitude to the Allies.

DEADLOCK RE ALLIED POLICE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Constantinople Nov. 22.—The deadlock between the Allied Generals and Rafet Pasha on the subject of Allied Police has not been removed. At to-day's Conference, as a consequence of Rafet Pasha's claiming that the Greeks and the Russians should not be subject to the jurisdiction of the Allied Police. General Harington spoke strongly on Rafet Pasha's constant efforts to drive a wedge into the Allied position in Constantinople. General Harington declared that he would not allow Rafat Pasha to usurp his functions as Commander-in-Chief, and added that the Kemalists were evidently bent on destroying the last shreds of Allied authority.

A NEW TURKISH ORDER.

CARRYING OF ARMS PROHIBITED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Constantinople.—A *Communique* issued b the Turkish Commandant, which is considered as the thin end of the wedge to a proclamation of Turkish martial law, prohibits charitable collections without proper authority and the carrying of arms on penalty of being court-martialled.

SGR. MUSSOLINI SATISFIED WITH WORK OF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Lausanne Nov. 23.—Prior to his departure, Sgr. Mussolini expressed satisfaction at the work of the Conference hitherto and said that the Allies were leaving for Paris to discuss the reparations question before the Brussels Conference opened, and that the Turks would have to be stopped if they disturbed peace in the Balkans.

SINGARENI COLLIERIES STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 22.

The situation at the Singareni collieries remains the same. To-day is the seventh day of the strike, 10,000 employees being out. They demand an increase of 25 per cent in their wages. On a previous occasion they were granted 12 1/2 per cent. There is not the slightest sign of trouble. The Director General of the Nizam's Police with staff and a force of 200 police are present. Meanwhile apart from the loss to the Singareni collieries Co. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway is losing half a lakh of rupees weekly and the cotton presses all along the Godavary line will suffer serious inconvenience and loss if supplies of coal are not forthcoming soon.

CABLE ITEM.

Various statements in the Press indicate that the affairs of the Empire Exhibition are proceeding more smoothly. High Commissioners have now been added to the management committee of the Executive Council, and they are thus able to submit directly the views of the respective Dominions.

(Continued from Col. 5.)

programme and if non-cooperation was not to be political they would not want it. He maintained that to enter the Councils was not inconsistent with either the constructive programme or civil disobedience. The speaker was definitely in favour of contesting the elections, but he would abide by the mandate of the Congress.

Mr. Abhayankar of Maharashtra also supported the resolution and said that its opponents were confusing their means with their objects. He stood for Swaraj and wished to attain it by whatever means he could, whether by cooperation or non-cooperation. Non-Cooperation from within the Councils was the only possible policy for them in their present situation. The Councils were like poison but the poison had its uses and the time would come when they would be able to kill that poison with poison.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS IN GUJARAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to picket foreign cloth shops from the 1st of December attempts are being made and speeches delivered throughout Gujarat to enlist volunteers.

Meanwhile Mr. Vallabhbai Patel, President of the Gujarat Congress Committee, has issued an appeal to dealers in foreign cloth saying that if they would not give up their trade which had impoverished and enslaved the nation, leaders of Gujarat would have to picket their shops leaving aside other national work.

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

FURTHER DEBATE.

A. I. COMMITTEE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The All-India Congress Committee to-day continued the discussion on the resolution favouring Non-Cooperators' standing for election to the Councils on the issue of the redress of the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs and the immediate attainment of *Swaraj*. Decision had not been reached when the Committee adjourned till to-morrow. Hitherto in addition to the mover and the seconder eleven members have spoken for the resolution and ten against it.

Continuing the debate Jagatguru Sankaracharya said that he objected to the resolution coming before the Committee at all, not only because, the question was outside the scope of the Civil Disobedience Committee's inquiry but because it did not lie with them to discuss Non-Cooperation from the worldly point of view. He could understand the point of view of the Maharashtra leaders who had opposed Non-Cooperation from the beginning and only accepted it in deference to the Congress mandate. He could understand the view point of the honest Non-Cooperator, but he failed to understand the view point of that middle class of people who believed that Non-Cooperation had been preached from the moral pedestal and now wished to turn their backs upon it and consider the question from the view point of political expediency.

Mr. Deep Narayan opposing the resolution said that the only fetish he had was the speedy attainment of Swaraj and he did not believe that the acceptance of the resolution would help to that end. He thought leaders who favoured the resolution had no experience of the villages. Villagers were ignorant people and it was not possible for Non-Cooperators after having told them not to vote a year ago, to give them exactly the contrary advice now. The principle of ending the Councils by entering them, might be applied to other institutions like the army, and he did not see where it would end if once accepted.

MR. STOKES' AMENDMENT.

Mr. Stokes moved an amendment for the deletion of the preamble of the resolution on the ground that it made highly controversial assumptions which were not essential to the gist of the resolution. Mr. Stokes added that he had feared he would be unable to vote for the resolution, but his fears had proved groundless. The resolution was so constructed that those whose views with regard to contesting elections differed widely might all support it. Nobody knew what the situation would be afterwards and by framing the resolution in its present form the Committee was leaving the Congress free to act as the situation might then demand.

Mr. Gourishanker Misra of Muttra opposed the resolution believing it to be contrary to the principles of Non-Cooperation.

Pundit Kapildeo Malaviya in supporting the resolution said he was sure the Congressmen would be returned to the Councils in a large majority.

Dr. Ansari opposed the motion. He considered that the question divided itself into two parts, that of the principle and that of practice. With regard to the former, he pointed out that the rules prescribed that both the voter and the candidate should go through certain legal formalities and in that way they would be forced to cooperate. Referring to practical difficulties in Non-Cooperators' seeking election Dr. Ansari said that they could not afford to spend the same amount of money to secure election as others; especially as Non-Cooperators would find a dead-set made against them by the combined forces of Government and its supporters. There was also a great difficulty presented by the oath of allegiance. Although Jamiat-ul-Ulema had by a majority declared in favour of contesting elections, a feeling of disgust and weariness would manifest itself among people if Non-Cooperators asked for their votes without entering Councils and it would be impossible to repeat the process over and over again. Dr. Ansari thought that in view of the constitution of the Councils Non-Cooperators would not be able to secure election in sufficient strength to carry on useful obstruction and contended that for Non-Cooperators to seek election to Municipalities and Local Boards was not the same as their seeking election to Councils, as the boycott of Councils was an important and independent item in the national programme, and the Councils possessed far greater importance than other bodies.

MR. TYEBJI URGES BOYCOTT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

When the All-India Congress Committee reassembled to-day the discussion on the resolution favouring entering the Councils was continued.

Mr. Tyebji opposed the resolution considering it unconvincing. He pointed out that even if the Committee passed it they would have to wait a year before they knew on what mandate they were to act and to pass it would mean mere waste of time and energy. He advised the non-cooperators to carry on the present work for another year. Some leaders might have lost faith in the present programme but that was not the case with those who worked among the masses.

MAHARASHTRA SUPPORTS ENTRY.

The resolution was supported by Mr. N. C. Kelkar who referring to the compliments paid to the Maharashtra members for their consistency said, they must make a mental reservation regarding them. They could not forget that they had been called "Rebels". Maharashtra, he continued, had never accepted non-cooperation as a spiritual programme but only as a political

(Continued in Col. 4)

JAPAN LETTER.

DUAL NATIONALITY.

NATIONAL SUBSIDY TO EDUCATION.

BETTERING THE CONVICTS' LOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Oct. 20.

If the editorials in the vernacular press were to be taken as a criterion it would appear that militarism in Japan was digging its own grave. The recent scandal, involving the disappearance of arms at Vladivostok and their finding a way to the military stores of Chang Tso-lin, the War Lord of Mukden, has let loose a wave of public resentment and denunciation against the military authorities. It admits of no doubt, whatever, that the division of power which now exists between the Cabinet and the General Staff has been, to no small extent, the cause of increased suspicions of Japan by the whole world. The present incident has proved an incentive to the Press and the public to agitate for the extermination of double-diplomacy that has earned for Japan the hatred and contempt of the neighbouring countries, and a reputation throughout the rest of the world as the "Germany of the East."

At the very outset when the cat was out of the bag, the younger official of the Foreign Office showed signs of fighting to the finish; but a declaration given out by the Cabinet has simply thrown cold water over the hopes and aspirations of those who had left no stones unturned to expose the actions of the military clique. The newspapers are disappointed, and acclaim the outcome of the affair as a victory for the General Staff, and bitterly attack the weak-kneed policy of the Foreign Office to have surrendered its right of sifting the affair to the bottom. The Government makes a sweeping denial of the charges against the General Staff regarding the supply of arms to Chang Tso-lin, and as regards the disappearance of 19 carloads of arms and munitions belonging to the Checho-Slovaks, it places the responsibility on Major Hara, who is now being tried by a Court Martial at Kumamoto, and through whose instrumentality the arms are reported to have changed hands.

A Scapegoat.

The general belief is that Major Hara is being made a scapegoat to save the skin of his superiors as well as to avert the disaster that would befall the High Command if the real facts of the case were to be made public property. An influential official of the Foreign Office, who claims to have gathered very reliable data as to the munitions question, lays the entire blame at the door of the militarists who, he alleges, have succeeded upon Major Hara to shoulder full responsibility for the affair and undergo two years' penal servitude, with an understanding that, after serving his term, he would be given a trip abroad out of the funds of the General Staff Office. Poor Major Hara! He has sacrificed the whole of his future career on the altar of loyalty to his superiors, while his wife, his life-long companion, unable to withstand the onslaught of public opinion and by way of expiating for the alleged sins of her husband, has drowned herself in the sea.

Whatever the outcome of the affair, there is no escape from the conclusions that the Japanese army is now suffering unpopularity at the hands of the nation; and the power of the military clique which centres its influence in the General Staff is waning. The activities of the soldier-statesmen, suffering from an over dose of patriotism, have alienated them from the rest of the nation; consequently, the meritorious services rendered to the State by the Japanese army in the past, now appear to have been consigned to oblivion.

Crimes of Japan.

The break of the Changchun Conference and the momentous events that have followed in its foot-steps, have aroused some very bitter memories in the hearts of the Russians. According to a cablegram, to a local journal from its Petrograd correspondent, an editorial in the "Izvestia," a Soviet organ, accuses Japan of having sinister designs upon Northern Saghalien, and remarks: "Japan insists on compensation for her military failure, but should remember the orders given on the night of April 5, 1920, by Generals Oi and Takayanagi for the burning of comrade Laso, the chief of the Military Council of Vladivostok, and two other members, in the furnace of a locomotive, in their presence."

The same telegram quotes M. Paul Radek who, writing in the Izvestia, says:—

"We have concrete proofs of the bloody actions of the Japanese troops in Siberia, and the Japanese people can read the facts in the American Congressional Record of March 2, which includes the text of a pamphlet issued by the Chita Government, describing the Japanese aggression in the Far East. The Japanese Government is imitating the policy of Imperialistic Germany seized Tsingtau for for the murder of two missionaries. If Japan wants to do the same, she must remember that Russia is not the China of 1898. The Shinto religion orders the worship of the memories of ancestors, but not bargaining for the bodies of ancestors. Russia is willing to negotiate regarding the investment of the Japanese capital in Saghalien, but not for annexation. Japan cannot present bills for her own crimes and mistakes."

Dual Nationality.

The problem of Japanese rights to naturalization in the United States is possessed of wide ramifications, and has been on the anvil ever since the promulgation of the law that refuses to recognise them as a white race entitled to acquire American citizenship. Mr. Ozawa, a Japanese merchant of Hawaii who on account of his long sojourn in American territory is mentioned to be an American, in all respects, has been consistently fighting a bitter fight in the American courts for establishing his right to naturalization. Success not having befriended him in the ordinary courts of th

(Continued on next page)

ALLEGIANCE TO NEW KHALIFA.

DEPOSED SULTAN'S ACTIONS CONDEMNED

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The Central Khilafat Committee passed the following resolutions at a meeting held in Calcutta on the 21st instant:—

ALLEGIANCE TO NEW KHALIFAT-UL-MUSLAMEEN.

"This meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee representing the entire Muslim opinion of India pays its sincere and devoted homage at the feet of Khalifat-ul-Muslameen Amir-ul-Momanin, Defender of Faithfuls, His Imperial Majesty Sultan Ghazi Abdul Majid Khan (May God perpetuate his reign) and congratulates the Muslims world in general and the Turkish nation in particular on this happy election and humbly prays God for the integrity and maintenance of His Imperial Majesty's regime of Caliphate over the Mussalmans for a long time to come and make this period of his sovereignty a perpetual source of the choicest blessings and happiness for the entire Muslim world and Islam. This meeting further declares and advises the Mussalmans of India to mention in the Khutba the name of His Majesty Sultan Abdul Majid Khan (May God perpetuate his reign) in Friday and I'd Khutbas from Friday next. This meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee further considers recent mode of election of Caliph as nearly approaching the real ideal and spirit of Islamic elections as ordained by Shiriat and offers on this glorious achievement its congratulations to the grand National Assembly of Angora for having revived this noble tradition and expresses its rejoicings over the revival of this happy tradition lost to us for many centuries and places on record its appreciation of National Assembly's religious spirit and great services in the cause of Islam and places implicit faith in the religious fervour of the Assembly."

This resolution was proposed by Moulana Abdul Majid and was seconded by Dr. Ansari.

Moulana Syed Sulemain Nadvi in further supporting the resolution welcomed the dawn of new Islamic era and emphasised the importance and the solemnity of the resolution and requested the members of the Central Khilafat Committee to pass the resolution standing in honour of the election of the new Caliph to the throne. Moulana Abdul Majid Sahib prayed for the long life and prosperity of the new Caliph and the Turgish State. The resolution was also supported by Mushir Hussain Qidwai and Tassaduq Ahmed Khan Sherwani.

WARNING TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

This meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee regards those actions of the deposed Sultan, Wahid-ud-din Khan, as opposed to Islamic interests and his dignity as Khalif which during his reign have resulted in enhancing the British and non-Muslim prestige and domination and have all along proved an impediment in the way of the Angora National Assembly, the final proof thereof being amply furnished by the deposed Sultan's refuge under British protection. This meeting further views with alarm the designs of British Government with the question of the Khilafat and its attempts to create discord in the Muslim world by affording protection to the deposed Sultan. This meeting hereby declares that inasmuch as the parading of deposed Sultan in India or other Islamic countries as a rival claimant against the properly elected Khalif is a sure proof of the mischievous designs of the enemies of Islam to create disunion and discord and thereby destroy the unity of sentiment prevailing in the Islamic world and to disconcert the glorious achievements and slur the reputation of the National Assembly and to alienate th sympathies of Mussalmans therefrom. This meeting further warns the British Government tha the entire responsibility for the evil results ensuing from such a policy will rest with them, and in the event of the Ex-Khalif being brought to India to win the sympathies of the Indian Mussalmans it will be the duty of Mussalmans of this country to completely boycott the deposed Khalif who has damaged the cause of Islam and Khilafat. The Committee further considers its duty to impress on Moslems of other countries to beware of activities of the British Government and abstain from doing anything which may prove detrimental to Islamic unanimity of thought and action and which may afford the enemies of Islam a chance to create a hostile atmosphere against the National Assembly of Angora by professing sympathy for Islam."

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

"With reference to the proceedings of the Lausanne Conference this meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee considers its duty to declare that if the Allies terms of peace be in any way derogatory to the dignity and inegrity of the Khilafat; its military, administrative, financial and economic freedom and complete independence or in any way amount to refusal and non-recognition of the real sanctity of the Holy Places and their freedom from non-Moslem control and influences or tend to impose non-Moslem domination over other Moslem countries, they would be wholly unacceptable to Mussalmans and they would ever continue to agitate against the imposition of such unjust terms."

THE AGA KHAN'S SERVICES APPRECIATED.

"This meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee offers its sincere thanks for the noble, meritorious and sympathetic endeavours of His Highness the Aga Khan in the cause of Khilafat in Europe and hopes that His Highness the Agha Khan by continuing his useful efforts in that direction would give the Mussalmans of India further occasion of expressing this sense of obligation."

"This meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee resolves that the auspicious occasion of enthronement of His Imperial Majesty Amir-ul-Mominin Sultan Abdul Abdul Majid Khan II as the Caliph of all Mussalmans be marked with special rejoicings in India for which the Committee authorises its Secretaries to fix a date later on to be observed throughout India as a day of rendering homage to the new Caliph and offering prayers in all Mosques after Jumma prayers.

The Committee meets again to-night."

JAPAN LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

United States, he has appealed his case to the Supreme Court at Washington, the outcome of which will drop the final curtain on the long-pending controversy. The case of Mr. Ozawa is attracting a good deal of the world's attention, as he bases his claims on the ground that the Ainus are the ancestors of the Japanese and that the Ainus are a White race.

But the laws of the United States confer this right of citizenship on every child born on American soil, regardless of all the hindrances and drawbacks that disqualify his parents from naturalization. The Japanese law, on the other hand, does not relax its claims to military conscription on the bodies of men born in foreign lands. The clash of these two claims often results in the dual nationality of those born in the United States of Japanese parentage, working havoc with the friendly relations of both the nations. The fact is that a great number of the Japanese born in America would rather be Americans than go to Japan to bear the hardships of military life and prepare themselves for "cannon fodder." According to the present laws of Japan, and official instructions issued by the Foreign Office, great pressure is exercised by the Japanese Consuls to induce the parents to have their children registered at the Japanese Consulates. The American nation loathes to see aliens serving military terms in the land of their parents while enjoying full citizenship rights in the United States. It has always furnished the anti-Japanese Americans with a powerful weapon to create bad blood between the two nations. It is reported the Japanese Government, acting upon the advice of Japanese Consuls, located along the Pacific Coast of the United States is seriously considering the advisability of further liberalising the Citizenship Law, whereby the dual nationality of American-born Japanese can be done away with, so as to forestall the activities of the American Legion who has, in contemplation, the carrying on of a nation-wide propaganda against the Japanese, on this score. This will be another unbearable blow to the military clique and a crowning achievement of the civilian Government if the amendments to the Citizenship Law, as contemplated by the Foreign Office, are accepted by the legislators at the next session of the Diet.

National Subsidy to Primary Education.

That the goddess of Learning may shower her blessings upon rich and poor alike, Mr. Kamada, the Minister of Education, ever since his acceptance of office, has been agitating for an increase of national subsidy primary school education by Yen 40,000,000. Owing to the financial straits in which Government finds itself at present, the efforts of Mr. Kamada have not fully met with success. However, he has fought a valiant fight and, in spite of the hatchet of retrenchment that is being applied on all other departments of the Government, he has prevailed upon his colleagues in the Cabinet to increase the amount of subsidy to primary education by yen 20,000,000 thus making the total national subsidy Yen 30,000,000.

The proposed subsidy, when granted, will relieve the burden of local communities, who will thus be enabled to reduce the rates of their taxes. Mr. Kamada has, in contemplation, the distribution of money in such a way that the poorest towns and villages get the highest ratio when compared to their more opulent neighbours. The amount of subsidy, though failing short of the expectations of rural Councils, who had been annually agitating for an increase of Yen 40,000,000, is expected to help them in defraying a part of the salaries of public school teachers.

Mr. Kamada is also credited with the ambition of extending the period of compulsory education from 6 to 8 years from the fiscal year 1926-27, by utilising the surplus that would accrue by the scrapping of warships and limitation of other armaments agreed upon at Washington. Japan at present stands on the top of those nations who have driven out illiteracy from their boarders, and have allowed the flames of knowledge to light the fires of ambition in every young man and woman's soul. Let it be said, to the credit of Japan's politicians, that of all other countries in Asia, they have raised the literary standard of their nation to the highest pitch of efficiency, and are sparing no pains to bring it on a level with America and Europe.

Bettering the Lot of Convicts.

The lot of inmates of the Japanese jails will be greatly improved if the proposed plans of the Department of Justice are put into execution. A proposal is on foot among the prison authorities for converting convicts into good citizens. According to the recent reports, every precaution is taken to safeguard the health of the prisoners, and the best medical skill is placed at their disposal. The chief idea is to teach various kinds of trades and crafts to the convicts so that after serving their terms they can earn an honest living and be the law-abiding citizens of the Empire. Necessary equipment in this connection has been provided in many prisons, and as funds permit, the other prisons in the country will also be supplied with the requisite plants.

The latest innovation, that is to be introduced in the Japanese jails, is that of motion-pictures which will help to break the monotony of those whom bad-luck have condemned to various periods of confinement, as well as make them forget their sorrows and sufferings. This novel plan has already been tried in a number of jails with complete success and bids fair to cheer up many a heavy heart among the unfortunate convicts. The religious workers employed by the Department of Justice for the betterment of convict life are jubilant at the prospect of influencing a large number of criminal through the medium of moving pictures. It is also reported that the magazine which is already being published for the inculcation of honest, righteous, straightforward and sympathetic feelings among the prisoners will be greatly improved as far as its contents are concerned, and articles from well-known and sympathetic social workers as well as eminent writers on social problems will be secured for the benifit of its unfortunate readers. Above all, the Government is making all sorts of efforts to promote the relief of released convicts through the Released Prisoners Organisations, 650 of which are said to be scattered throughout the whole length and breadth of the country. These organisations, though largely supported by public subscriptions, receive substantial annual grants from the national treasury as well as the Imperial Household Department.

KHILAFAT QUARTERS DISPUTE.

A COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Nov. 23.

The municipal meeting of to-day attracted thousands of people to the compound. Members were also present in large numbers and long before 4 o'clock in the whole municipal hall and compound there was a sea of human heads anxiously awaiting the Municipal Commissioner's decision. Mr. Bishun Pd., District Board Chairman, requested the members of the Municipality to hold the meeting a little later, as efforts were being made for a compromise. At 5-30 p.m. Babu Mukutdhari Pd. arrived and announced that the terms of settlement were being drafted by the Magistrate and Khurshaid Sahib and that the agreement would be placed before the meeting tomorrow. On his motion the meeting stands adjourned to 4 p.m. to-morrow.

Soon after the meeting was over, I interviewed Babu Mukutdhari Pd., Mr. Varma, Vice-Chairman of the Gaya Municipality and the Assistant Secretary to the *Jamiat-ul-Ulema*. In the course of the interview Mr. Varma said that this morning Mr. Hasanooly, Deputy Superintendent, met him and told him that the Magistrate was ready for a compromise and further that Government would pay Rs. 3,000, besides giving another plot of land elsewhere, and that they would also build up the huts in the new site to the point so far done in the water-works compound. Mr. Varma replied he would speak to the Khilafat Secretary about it before expressing his own opinion. In the meanwhile the Maharaja Sahib of Tekari had sent for him and also for Moulvi Khurshaid Hasnain and Lalji Babu. They ali went to the Maharaja who told them to accept the Magistrate's offer. The Moulvi Sahib respectfully refused to do so as it would mean deviating from principle.

NEW SITE FOR STRUCTURES.

Then the Maharaja Sahib met Mr. Brett and said some sort of compromise must be arrived at and made him understand that the Khilafat Committee should not be asked to go away. He asked the Magistrate if he was unaware of the structures before the work was begun and said that interference at that stage was highly objectionable. The Magistrate asked the Maharaja to suggest some compromise. The Maharaja Sahib said he would ask Khurshaid Sahib to remove the structures one hundred feet away from the river-bank. The Magistrate having agreed the Maharaja spoke to Khilafat leaders, who accepted the proposal subject to the Reception Committee's decision. Then all of them drove to the water-works, where it was decided that the structures should be removed 100 feet to the west and that a corresponding area be given to them on the water-works side in the north. It is rather surprising that by the present arrangement the nearest well would be hardly 50 feet from the nearest hut, while originally it was at least 1,200 feet away.

The Magistrate told Khurshaid Sahib that it would not look well if thick walls of eight feet high were raised which would shut out the delegates from the beautiful natural view and offered to purchase at his own cost barbed wire which could be fenced round and which would serve as a preventive to go to the other side and yet would afford a beautiful view to the public. Mr. Khurshaid replied he could not get a man to fit up the wire, but the Magistrate promised to do all those things himself. The wire should cost him at least Rs. 3,000 and he has decided to wire for it to-morrow.

'MRS. BESANT AND MR DAS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My eye is caught by a letter, headed Mrs. Besant and Mr. Das" on page 5 of your issue of Nov. 18, in which the following sentence occurs:

"Ever since the Calcutta Congress, Mrs. Besant has been carrying on a continuous campaign of vilification against non-co-operation in general and Mahatma Gandhi in particular. The vilification of Mahatma savoured even of personal abuse."

Only complete ignorance of facts could save Mr. P. R. Lele from being himself dubbed a wilful vilificator. Constantly hearing Mrs. Besant speak, I can affirm that the one thing she does not do is to speak evil of Mr. Gandhi. She always declares him to be a good man, though a mistaken one.

Loving India whole-heartedly as Mrs. Besant does, she cannot excuse anything that puts an obstacle in the way of India's progress towards Self Government—Swaraj.

The hatred at the back of non-co-operation is disapproved by Mr. Gandhi himself, and is akin to the "hymn of hate" spirit that wrought Germany's downfall. Co-operation in all good things, not non-co-operation in good and bad alike, is the sure road to true freedom—Yours, etc.

A. T. WILSON.

Adyar, Madras, Nov. 21.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S CASE

FOR INCLUSION IN GOVERNING BODY.

At the sitting of the International Labour Conference at Geneva on October 30, Mr. N. M. Joshi, speaking on the second report of the Commission on Constitutional Reforms, said:—

The Conference will remember that these proposals arose out of some dissatisfaction which was felt by the non-European countries when the first Governing Body was elected at Washington. The Governing Body considered this question at last year's Conference. After the last Conference, the Governing Body again considered the question and the proposals which we have before as have been considered by the Commission especially set up by thisConference but during the course of developments of these proposals, it seems to me that some change has come about, not only in the proposals, but in my humble judgment, even in the original object out of which these proposals emanated.

Those who were dissatisfied at Washington in the first place, did not suggest, nor did they want any change in the Peace Treaty. Most of them thought that their object would be served very well if a recommendation of this Conference were made to the several groups that reasonable representation be given to the non-European countries. They were quite sure that if a recommendation were made by the Conference to the groups that the recommendation would be fully respected. They did not want, nor did they suggest any change in the Peace Treaty. We must therefore scrutinise carefully the reasons why a change in the Peace Treaty has been suggested and why the present proposals have been made.

Let us see what the present proposals are. In the first place, they increase the number of members of the Governing Body from 24 to 36. They also reduce the number of States of chief industrial importance from 8 to 6, and take away two of the present members from that list. They give to the non-European Governments 37½ per cent. of the total representation, but in the non-European world 25 per cent. of the representation.

I want the Conference very carefully to consider whether the non-European world, taken as it is to-day, is only equal to one quarter of the whole of the European world which has joined the League of Nations. I do not think anyone here will suggest that the non-European world is so small as these proposals indicate, certainly not as small as to be only equal to 25 per cent. of the European world. I do not think anyone here will suggest that we have only one quarter of the population of Europe. We may not be as developed industrially as Europe but if you take the available facts and figures into consideration, we shall certainly be found to possess an industrial development equal to more than 25 per cent. of European development.

NON-EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION.

Why is it that these proposals lay down such small representation for extra-European States? Further why, even when the non-European countries have not suggested any change in the Peace Treaty, do the proposals lay down this system as a permanent regulation for all time although the non-European countries never suggested this? Even under present conditions, the non-European world as I have said deserves more than a 25 per cent. representation.

It is true that there are only four workers' delegates from non-European States attending this Conference, but you must remember that we four do not represent small countries. The European world has certain advantages over us; Europe is divided into a very large number of countries, fortunately or unfortunately, our world is not cut up in that way. We are only a few countries but you must remember that our countries are bigger; not only that but the four workers' representatives here represent four very large countries, differing greatly from each other and separated from each other by large distances. One representatives comes from Canada—the American world. Another comes from South Africa and two comes from Asia—one from India and the other from Japan. The distance between India and Japan is such that the time required for travelling from India to Japan is much greater than that required for the journey from India to Geneva. We, therefore, are not in the same position as European countries and I feel that you cannot treat the non-European representatives on the same basis as that on which you treat the European representatives. It is possible for the European representatives to represent different countries, but it is not possible for the non-European representatives who come here to represent countries other than their own I feel, therefore, that the proposals which the Commission has made have not done justice to the non-European States as regards their representation on the Governing Bod

Then, Sir, these proposals are not only intended for to-day or for the next few years, but, as I judge, for all time. The Chairman of the Commission has admitted that a change in the Peace Treaty is very difficult. If you want to get a change in the Peace Treaty your proposals must be such that they are favourable to the present Members of the Council of the League of Nations. If they are not favourable to the present Members of the Council of the League of Nations, you can never hope to get a change in the Peace Treaty, and the proposals I must admit, have been framed in that manner. From the list of eight States they have taken out India and Canada who are not Members of the Council of the League of Nations, so they cannot refuse to ratify these changes. They could not take out any other country, because if they had taken out the Government of any other country there was no chance of these changes being adopted.

CHANGES UNDESIRABLE.

Knowing as we do that a change in the Peace Treaty is very difficult, I as a Delegate of the workers of the non-European world, and of India especially, cannot consent to any changes which will permanently fix the representation of the non-European workers at only 25 per cent. of the representation on the Governing Body. In this connection, the Chairman of the Commission said that the representation mentioned in these proposals is only the minimum representation. Sometimes the minimum has a tendency to become the maximum, and if we want to prevent the minimum becoming the maximum it is necessary that we should make it clear by suitable words. If the proposals intend that the representation given to the non-European States should be the minimum, that point ought to be made clear by adding the words "atleast" to the proposals. "At least" so many States out of so many, or "at least" so many delegates from the non-European States out of so many. If they will consent to put the words "at least" before these figures, we might for the present accept these proposals, but in order to make it quite clear that the representation that these proposals offer to the non-European States is the minimum representation, it is quite necessary that the words "at least" should be added. Otherwise the minimum is likely to become the maximum and there will be great difficulty getting these proposals altered hereafter.

Not only are the proposals in this way unjust and unfair to the non-European States but when they deal with the Governments, the employers and the workers they are also unfair as between the various groups. They give to the non-European Governments 37½ per cent. of the representation on the Governing Body; but in the case of the employers and workers they only give 25 per cent. I do not know why this distinction should be made. To-day the Government Delegates who attend this Conference may be more numerous, but it is not the fault of the workers and the employers that their representatives do not attend these Conferences. The Governments of those countries do not send the Workers' and Employers' Delegates.

WORKERS' REPRESENTATION.

Therefore, it is not right that you should penalise the employers and the workers of the non-European States in this fashion. If 37½ per cent. representation is given to the Governments, the same percentage of representation ought also to ge given to the workers.

The Conference will have thus seen that these proposals do not really give great advantage to the non-European States at all. They were never asked for by the non-European States. If that is so, why have they been made I hope that it will not be considered uncharitable on my part if I suggest that these proposals have not been made for the advantage of the non-European States but have been made to give further advantage to the small countries of Europe. That is the conclusion to which I have come after examining the proposals very carefully. They have agreed to a total number of members of the Governing Body which was never asked for by the non-European States. They have also made provision for a greater number of European representatives both from the Employers' group and from the Workers' group. I have therefore come to the conclusion with great reluctance that these proposals instead of being framed in the interests of the non-European States are framed in the interests of the smaller countries of Europe.

For these reasons I propose to oppose all these proposals in the Report of the Commission as a whole is laid before the Conference I propose to vote against it.

DANGER OF DISTRUSTING EAST.

Mr. B. N. Basu, in seconding an amendment, moved by a Canadian delegate regarding the increase of the strength of the Governing Body said:—I am got going into what has been so thoroughly discussed in this Conference this morning, namely, the procedure we shall have to follow in amending Article 393 of the Treaty of Peace. It has been felt, however, that that Article requires amendment in certain important particulars. One of those is the increase in the strength of the Governing Body, necessitating an increase in Government representation from the present number of twelve to sixteen members. The next amendment (the amendment which I am opposing on behalf of India) is that on this Governing Body there should be representation of six named States. That is an innovation to which I, as belonging to a non-European State, cannot agree. It is an innovation for which, as my friend pointed out, no satisfactory or valid reason has been given. The Treaty of Versailles laid down the principle of the selection of this Governing Body, namely, that eight of the Government representatives should be nominated by the eight States of chief industrial importance. That was a principle which we can all easily understand, but what is the principle now? I call upon those who have put forward this amendment to name the guiding principle of that change. How is it that we go back upon the well-understood principle in connnecton with the International Labour Conference, that the representation should be confined (if representation is to be confined at all) to States of chief industrial importance. So far, from the published proceedings, I have not been able to gather any convincing reason. Then, gentlemen, it is thought, in a democratic assembly like ours that we should not leave the whole of the sixteen members to be elected. That was a position which was taken up in the Commission, but that was rejected, and it was felt that there should be a nucleus. Well, I frankly admit that this considerable force in the argument that there is should be nucleus. But if there is to be a nucleus, why should you confine it to the States that they have named? At one time it was contended that the fixing of the nucleus, except in the way now suggested, had given rise to difficulties. If I may say so, it was the illiberal spirit in which the Organising Committee approached the question, which gave rise to the difficulty, and my Government from the very first opposed the selection by that Committee of the six named States.

We, the Government of India, put up a strenuous fight. In this fight, my friend, Sir Louis Kershaw, took a prominent part, and the thanks of India are due to him for the services which he has rendered to her in this connection.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

Well, it was only a month ago that the Council of the League of Nations took that question into consideration and decided upon the eight States of chief industrial importance, among which, India was included. That gave, I may say, universal satisfaction in India. But what will be the feeling now in India, if you go back upon that finding so soon after it was arrived at? What will be the reason assigned for this change? That has to be borne in mind, because no valid and sufficient reason has been assigned. My friend, the proposer of this resolution, very aptly mentioned that Canada was a large contributor to the funds of the League of Nations. I may say to him and to the Conference, without presumption and without wishing to brag about it, that India is a larger contributor; that she is one of the principal contributors to the funds of the League of Nations; and that if the fact of contributions is to be considered in the determination of this question, then I say that India should occupy a very important place in that consideration.

Then, there is another aspect you must bear in mind. Under the existing conditions, we have eight States out of twelve. Under the proposed alteration, we have six States out of sixteen. What is the reason for this backward movement? Is it because the recent decision of the Council of the League of Nations opens the door to countries which you do not wish to be represented on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office? It may not be so; I do not wish to say that it is so; but what will be the inference in India? That is what you have to bear in mind. Gentlemen I ask you in all seriousness, you who, as representatives of the civilised world, are sitting here to decide important questions affecting the fate of nations, do you feel yourselves justified in drawing the sponge over a resolution which recognises the claims of India, and Canada only a month after, before the ink is dry on the paper on which that resolution is recorded? I must ask you to bear in mind that we in the East have not always had—it may be for reasons which cannot be justified—complete confidence and trust in the West. Are you going to deepen that feeling of distrust or do we meet at these International Conferences to dispel this atmosphere of distrust? What will be the effect of the amendment which is now suggested? Will not that feeling of distrust be deepened?

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, performed the unveiling ceremony of the Poona District War Memorial on the 23rd instant and Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was also present.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd will hold a Reception at Government House on Monday, the 18th December 1922 at 9-30 p.m.

Mr. Justice C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., resumed charge of the office of Puisne Judge of the High Court at Bombay on the 23rd October.

(Continued from column 6.)

Corporation took great interest in the affairs of the City.

That a copy of this resoution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Mirza presiding.

The Corporation spent two hours on discussing the question of allotment of seats in different wards and after a heated debate adopted the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee's Report.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS.

At the outset priority was asked by the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna to move a proposition that the second report of the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 2494, dated the 26th June 1922 regarding allocation of election seats of the Corporation in view of the alterations made in number and boundaries of the wards of he city be approved and Government be addressed accordingly.

Dr. Viegas opposed the motion on the ground that the matter was to be considered at a special meeting on Monday and, therefore, there was no necessity of discussing the question that day.

The motion was put to the vote and carried by 15 against 7.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, in moving his proposition, said as far as January 1921 Government had addressed the Corporation as to how they (Corporation) wanted to apportion the seats. The Corporation took all this time to come to a conclusion so if they considered the matter at a late hour the fault was not of the Government but of the Corporation. The Government's fault lay in the fact that they rushed through the Bill in the manner they did. He regretted that the members of the Corporation sitting in the Select Committee did not draw the attention of the Committee to alter the schedule. He thought the report of the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee was not the last word as Counsel of perfection. He differed from the minutes of Mr. J. M. Mehta who said A Ward should have nine members instead of 12 as recommended by the Committee, B Ward eleven instead of sixteen and D Ward eighteen instead of ten as recommended by the Committee. It, also, did injustice to these members who had already forwarded their names as candidates. He urged the Corporation to take into consideration the population, the number of voters, the taxable capacity of the wards and educational qualifications as well and concluded by saying that the best time to consider the question would be some time before the election of 1926 in the light of the experience gained in the interval.

Dr. M. H. E. Sukhia, in seconding the proposition, said considering the amount of revenue brought by A Ward to the Municipal exchequer it should be allotted more seats. He suggested the number twenty rather than twelve as recommended by the Committee. He challenged the action of the Government in limiting the existence of the present Corporation to one year which he said was wrong. He appealed to the patriotism of the members to join him to go to High Court to get its legality tested.

Dr. K. E. Dadachariji denying the allegation of the Hon. Mr. Sethna said the Corporators on the Select Committee did draw its attention to the question of schedule but the Minister in charge of the Bill said he and his legal advisers were of opinion that the schedule did not form part of the Bill.

Dr. Viegas said there were other wards which contributed more largely to the Municipal treasury and had, also, more voters than A Ward. He, therefore, failed to understand the reason why the Fort Ward was given 12 seats.

Mr. Gulabchand Devechand did not approve of the new allocation of seats and urged members to consider themselves citizens first and representatives of the wards afterwards.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji protested against the motion being thrust upon the Corporation then as a Special Meeting was called for this purpose next Monday.

At this stage Mr. S. K. Bole moved an amendment that the seats be redistributed in the following order:—

A Ward 8, B 12, C 16, D 12, E 12, F 8 and G 8.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the amendment.

The President here read out the number of voters in different wards as follows:—

A 8,006, B 11,658, C 17,712, D 16,820, E 9,238, F 5,571 and G 6,080. Total 75,085.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala deprecated the hasty discussion on an important matter as that and urged the Corporation to wait till the election of 1926.

Mr. H. P. Mody advised the members to chuck out the report with a kick.

He thought the allocation was unjust and illogical.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the debate presented the spectacle of the last struggle of a dying Corporation striving for power. He moved another amendment that the seats be redistributed as under:—A Ward 10, B 10, C 16, D 16, E 10, F 7 and G 7.

Rao Bahadur Pai seconded the amendment.

At this stage closure was applied and after the Hon. Mr. Sethna replied votes were taken and both the amendments were declared lost.

The original proposition of the Hon. Mr. Sethna was passed.

THE LATE DR. PRABHAKAR.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji then moved and Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar seconded:—

That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad death on the 28th October 1922, of Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, L.M. and S., L.R.C.P., who during the brief period that he was a member of the

(Continued in column 5.)

ISLAM IN THE WEST.

MOSQUE IN BERLIN.

The following appeal has been issued:—

"Only they build the mosques of Allah who believe in Allah and the latter day" (Al-Quran IX: 18.

"Whoever builds a mosque for Allah, Allah builds for him a house like it in Paradise" (Bukharee and Muslim).

As-Salam-u-a'laikum. Towards the close of the last year, the Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha-at-i-Islam, Lahore, resolved to extend its work of the propagation of Islam to Germany and the small community of Ahmadis belonging to the Lahore section was able, by the grace of God, to make arrangements for the sending of two missionaries to Berlin. One of these, Maulvi Abdul Majid M.A., is already in Berlin, and the other Maulana Maulvi Sadrud Din B. A., B. T., whose work at Working as the Imam for about 3½ years is too well-known to need any mention, was on the eve of departure when an urgent need in connection with the Berlin Mission compelled the Anjuman to postpone his departure for three or four months. It is the need for a mosque in Berlin along with the establishment of a mission there. The chances for Islamic propaganda in Germany are very favourable but without a mosque, and permanent mission office attached thereto, there is very little hope of the work making a satisfactory progress. Moreover, on account of the great fall in the value of the mark, houses can be purchased in Berlin at the present for comparatively low prices. It is estimated that a moderate-sized house can be got for about Rs. 30,000, and perhaps another Rs. 10,000 would be required to convert it into a mosque with the necessary office and accommodation for missionaries. A subscription totalling about Rs. 15,000 has already been promised and the present appeal is therefore only for the remaining sum of Rs. 25,000.

There is no doubt that a mosque costing about Rs. 40,000, would not in the long run answer the needs of the Muslim community or be compatible with the grandeur of Islam, but in the absence of a munificent gift, say of a lac of rupees, by some generous well-wisher of Islam, we should be content with a humble building which would answer the purpose for the present. Anyhow a mosque in Berlin is an immediate and urgent necessity not only for the new converts to Islam, but also for the present Muslim population of Berlin. You are perhaps aware that nearly fifteen thousand Muslims live in Berlin. This fact was brought to the notice of Indian Muslims by the publication of an account of I'd in Berlin last summer. Now this large population has no mosque in such a vast and important centre as Berlin to which Muslims must continue to flock from every part of the world. The I'd prayers were said at a place about 35 miles from Berlin, where a mosque was built by the German Government during the Great War. But even if I'd payers could be said there, it is evident that the Berlin Muslims could not go over this long distance every week for their Friday prayers. A mosque in Berlin is therefore the first need of the Berlin Muslim population. There they can gather on Fridays and these weekly gatherings would bring about a closer union among the Muslims coming from different parts of the world. A mosque is thus not only required to enable Muslims to perform a great religious duty but also to make their union closer and stronger.

For fifteen thousand Muslims to live without a mosque only shows how indifferent they have become to their spiritual needs and communal interest. Had there been as many Christians, nay even a tenth of that number, in a Muslim city they would not have passed a day without a church. What is more humiliating for Islam than that thousands of Muslims are living without single mosque for them? A mosque in such centre would moreover be a source of immense strength to the cause of the propagation of Islam in Christendom. In fact, the preaching of Islam could not be carried on for a sufficiently long time at a place which had not even a mosque for the new converts to Islam.

The Muslims have spent liberal sums on the building of mosques, but India at present stands more in need of worshippers than places of worship. Our charity should assume the right direction, and mosques in Christendom are an imperative need of the Muslim community. I therefore appeal to every Muslim brother who has the welfare and progress of Islam at heart to take a part in the building of a mosque at Berlin. If only 250 men could come out with a donation of Rs. 100 each, the balance of the sum required would be made up. All donations should be sent to the Financial Secretary? Ahmadiyya 'Anjuman-i-Ishaat-i-Islam. Ahmadiyya Buildings, Lahore, who would issue the necessary receipts.

Yours fraternally,
Muhammad Ali,
President,
Ahmadiyya Anjuman-i-Ishaat-i-Islam,
Lahore.

Ahmadiyya Buildings, Lahore. Oct. 18.

A good long 'lean back,' a good long drink and a good long smoke that DOESN'T BITE!!

The "Three Castles"

TOBACCO & CIGARETTES.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

"Health Better than it has been for Years."

Our portrait is of Mrs. WOODROW, of 56, Robinson Road, Tooting, London, England, whose husband writes:

"My wife has suffered very badly for the past four or five years with Piles, being unable to sleep at night or get any relief during the day. She tried several advertised remedies, none of which did her any good. Some three weeks ago she thought she would try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and before she had taken half a bottle she was better, and by the time she had finished the second bottle she was quite cured. She can now sleep well, eat well, and get about her work, and her general health is better than it has been for years." In a further letter some eight months later Mr. Woodrow writes: "I am pleased to say that since my wife's cure of Piles in September, 1918, there has been no sign of return of the trouble."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. *Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get*

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Escape From THE COILS OF BRONCHITIS

Uproot the Trouble

IT is awful to be conscious that bronchitis is gradually tightening it coils around your chest; that your breathing is becoming more and more obstructed; t suffocating cough more more persistent.

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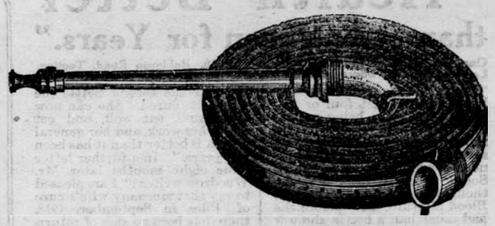

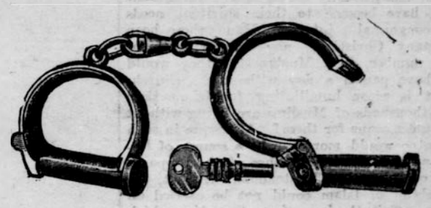

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